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ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1875.

Vol. VII—No 214

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERtained. Also families and day boarders desired. MISSES DUPREE, 60 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE—McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 4 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT FOR ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, Clerk. july19—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the DAWSON HOTEL, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 276 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day $2 00
Per week 10 00
Single meal 50
Single lodging 50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga. sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Robertson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICKS HOUSE.
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.
nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.
M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
Formerly of Globe Hotel.
june14—d3&w3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.
BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.
Board, per day $2 00
Board, per month $25 to $30 00
Single meals 75 cents
jan1—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD $3 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4—dtf.

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.
Leave Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon passenger train. Good hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.
Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4—dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2—dly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOW TENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier, Residence—No. 2 National

LAWYERS.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.
J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar6—d12m

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney a Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex-Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct18—d3m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—dly

J. C. FAIN. T. C. MILNER.
FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Calhoun, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july16, 1874—d6m

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business extended to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at Dr. John G. Westmoreland's office, in room No. "6" up-stairs, in James' Bank Block, Whitehall street. sep4, 1874—d3mo

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sep24—dtoct10

GEORGE F. PIERCE, JR., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar32—d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3—dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20—dly

JAMES H. GUERRY. J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, office up-stairs on corner of Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Georgia. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Refer, by special permission, to: V. R. Tommey, Esq., Pres't Ga. Bank'g and Trust Co. Atlanta, Ga.; Gen. A. Austell, Pres't Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Major Campbell Wallace, Pres't State Nat. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. R. C. Brickell, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Alabama, Huntsville, Ala.; Hon. W. B. Woods, U. S. Circuit Court, for this Circuit, Mobile, Ala.; Hon. Thomas J. Judge, Judge of Supreme Court of Alabama, Montgomery Ala; Geo. B. Holmes, Esq., President Mechanics' and Planters' National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.; Lehman Bros., 133 Pearl street, New York; Lehman, Durr & Co., Montgomery, Ala. jan17—d1m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan'3, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—dly

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

JOHN W. POWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.
POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. sep1, '74—d3mo

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia, Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. fhb1—dtf

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—dlyr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. novel7, '74—d6mo

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—dlyr

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. mar15—

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1—dly Charlotte, N. C.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., jan31—d6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JANUARY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the ptogress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured. and that it has been cured a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. jan1—deod1m

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

AMUSEMENTS.

DISTRIBUTION CONCERT

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

JANUARY 30TH.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO the subscribers of The Atlanta Constitution, including one of $1,000 gold, one of $500 in greenbacks, $500 more in greenbacks, a $1,000 Chickering square grand piano, a $600 piano, gold and silver watches, and other valuable presents, will occur at DeGive's Opera House, Saturday night next.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given in connection. Besides the music of the Gate City Band in full orchestra, Colonel Thos. F. Lowe, on his famous violin, and Doctors Sid Holland and E. S. Billups, unsurpassed upon the banjo, with sentimental and comic song, kindly furnish parts of the programme, to aid in the charitable feature of the occasion. There will be other additions to the programme, but these are sufficient to assure the public of a splendid entertainment.

ADMISSION.—All subscribers of The Constitution holding cards will be admitted free. All others will be charged 50 cents. The gross receipts for admission go to the Methodist and Baptist

ORPHAN HOMES.

The Constitution defraying Opera House rent and all contingent expenses. Entertainment begins at 8 o'clock.

☞Reserved seats may be had at Phillips & Crew's, *without extra charge*—sale beginning at 10 A. M., Monday, January 25th. As the house will be crowded, reserved seats should be secured immediately.

☞The money presents, gold and silver watches, and others, will be delivered on the spot, if the fortunate subscribers are in the house. The others will be delivered at The Constitution office on demand.

jan24—dtd W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

MARDI GRAS.

Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT.

Atlanta, Georgia, January 22d, 1875.

THE following telegram, sent by the Associated Press Agent at New Orleans, explains itself:

NO MARDI GRAS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The Mystic Society here have decided to dispense with the parade on Mardi Gras day, on account of the absence of His Royal Highness, King Prosperity.

1875. 1875.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MARDI GRAS

FEBRUARY 9TH.

For several years Mardi Gras has been celebrated in

Memphis, Tennessee,

with such success as to rival New Orleans, and last year it was pronounced by every one who witnessed it to be far better than anything ever seen in this country.

The CELEBRATION this year at Memphis will surpass all others in elegance and splendor.

For the convenience of those who desire to go, the WESTERN & ATLANTIC R. R. and its Connections will sell, commencing February 5th,

Round Trip Tickets for one Fare, $22 50,

Good to return before February 15.

☞Through first-class Day Coaches leave Atlanta daily at 9:35 P. M., for Memphis, without change, and no charge is made for occupying seats.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE, SLEEPING and DRAWING ROOM COACHES leave Atlanta daily at 9:35 P. M., for Memphis, without change.

Our supply of Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars is ample for any emergency, and special cars can be furnished upon application, to leave Augusta, Athens, Rome, Savannah, Charleston, Macon, Columbus or Charlotte.

Parties desiring to go should notify me as early as possible.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
jan24—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE:

Wootten & Taylor . Alexander & Broomhood, Thomas B. Archer, and Mrs. Eliza Archer.

IT appearing by the return of the Sheriff that Thomas B. Archer, one of the defendants, is not to be found in the county of Fulton, and it further appearing that said Thomas B. Archer is a non-resident of the State of Georgia, it is ordered by the Court that service be perfected on said Thomas B. Archer by publication of this order in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, once a month for four months, in terms of the statute in such cases made and provided.

R. H. CLARKE,
A. B. CULBERSON,
Complainants' Attorneys.

A true extract taken from the minutes of said Court. JAS. D. COLLINS,
dec22—d1am4m Clerk.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is endorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

jan27—'75—d&wly

BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER!

A Wife Sees a Negro Cutting her Husband's Throat.

Mr. Casey Robbed and Nearly Murdered by Two Negroes.

Particulars of the Horrible Occurrence.

Last night between nine and ten o'clock, the inhabitants of Jenningstown were startled by an attempted tragedy in their midst, the particulars of which are full of horror. This was not a mere robbery, but an effort to add murder to robbery under the most terrible circumstances. The reliale particulars of the bloody occurrence are as follows:

The victim of the double crime is named John Casey. He lives, and occupies a small grocery store on Mitchell street, about one hundred yards from the negro college, and therefore on the outer edge of Jenningstown. Over a year since Casey married a very intelligent widow lady named Hall. She had two children by her former husband, who also reside in the family.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES.

Casey's store fronts on Mitchell street. It is an ordinary one-story wooden building. At the rear of the store is a small shed room, containing a stove and other utensils of a kitchen. From this room a short flight of steps turn off sharply to the left, and lead into a cellar, or basement room. This contains a table, and was apparently used for a dining-room. It also contains several kegs of whisky, in the left hand corner, but in full view of the steps beyond the door. There is also a lady's saddle hanging against the wall, by the side of the kegs. This description of the premises will enable our readers to clearly understand the tragedy.

THE BLOODY WORK.

Shortly past nine o'clock Mr. Casey was in his store, and his wife was sitting in the little shed room with her feet upon the stove, attending to some household duties. Business had been very dull during the evening, and Casey had just remarked to his wife that he thought he would close up the store. At this instant two negroes entered the store. They approached the counter and asked Casey for some whisky He replied that they were just in time, as he was shutting up. Casey then took the light out of the store, and carrying it in his hand passed in to the shed room where his wife was, followed by the negroes. As they passed her she noticed that one negro carried an axe, and the other had something wrapped up in a newspaper, and half concealed under his coat. The negro carrying the axe,

SHE RECOGNIZED.

His name is John Purifyer *alias* Kennedy. He is a Barnesville negro, but has been here ever since Christmas. He is a dark mulatto, and of known bad character. Mrs. Casey had seen him several times before, and knew that he entertained hard feelings towards her husband on account of a trade in which the negro had been interested.

A WIFE SEEING HER HUSBAND'S THROAT CUT.

Casey and the negroes passed into the cellar to draw the whisky, while the wife remained above at her work. Several minutes elapsed during which she heard nothing, and suspected nothing. Then one of the negroes (Purifyer's companion) came back up the steps, and hurriedly passed by her into the street. She thought this singular, and as the store was in darkness, her suspicions were aroused. She halted the negro, but he paid no attention to her, and rushed on out. Jumping from her seat she descended half way the cellar steps, and looked in through the door which this negro had left open. The effect produced upon her by the sight that met her eyes surpasses in horror all description. There in the corner of the cellar near the whisky kegs, was her husband. He was apparently unconscious, and the other negro was holding his head back against the saddle, and was

DELIBERATELY CUTTING HIS THROAT.

Mrs. Casey's first idea was that he was choking him, as she could not see the knife. The poor wife was so paralyzed by the scene that she rushed back thro' the store out into the street, screaming for assistance. The negro evidently saw her as she turned to go back up the steps Hastily abandoning his ghastly work, he dropped his knife, fled through the rear of the store, and also made his escape.

FEARFUL SCENE IN THE CELLAR.

In a few moments Mrs. Casey returned with assistance. A fearful sight met their view. Amid a pool of blood, and near the whisky kegs lay the senseless form of her husband. Two murderous blows had been dealt him in the head, apparently with an axe. One was on the left side of the head cutting off a portion of his ear. The other was over the left eye. But the most horrible wound was in his throat. One side was completely severed through, cutting the wind-pipe. The wound presented a dreadful appearance. The clothing of the unhappy man, the saddle, kegs, and adjacent walls, were covered with blood, while a small river of blood was upon the floor. The body, to all appearances was dead, and had been drawn by the agonized wife and friends out into the floor, and there it remained until the arrival of Drs. Roach, Powell and others. Mr. Casey was then removed to a bed room, where everything possible was done to relieve him. Yesterday when seen by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION, he looked as if he was dying. He is still partially unconscious. He recognizes his wife and some friends, but remembers nothing about being knocked down and cut, in fact, nothing after the two negroes entered his store. The physicians think if he recovers it will be by a miracle.

THE ROBBERY.

Mrs. Casey thinks her husband had between $250 and $300 in his pocket when he went into the cellar.

This money was taken from him by the negroes, and it is clear that they knew in some way of his having it, and hoped to conceal their crime by murder.

THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

The action of the police, as soon as the crime became known, was prompt. Descriptions of the men, the bloody knife, which is an ordinary bone-handle pocket knife, with a three inch blade, and a heavy bar of iron, all of which had been left in the cellar, were taken to the quarters.

About twelve o'clock, officer Pat Owens met John Purifyer near the corner of Pryor and Hunter streets. Recognizing him at once the officer arrested him. He said he was coming from the rolling mill. He had on two coats and the one underneath was found to be

COVERED WITH SPOTS OF BLOOD.

Purifyer's son was also arrested later, and he informed the officers that a negro named Jacob Stafford, was with Purifyer at Casey's store. Lieutenant White, and officer OHara, accordingly went to Stafford's house to the left of Pryor street, between three and four o'clock and he was also taken into custody. These negroes are now at the guard house, but confess nothing. The bloody knife has been identified as belonging to Purifier. Both will be taken to Mr. Casey this afternoon for him to recognize if possible.

A Republican Caucus.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The house republican caucus resolved to instruct the judiciary committee to report the Rights bill in regular order.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1874

Senate called to order by President Simmons, at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Harris.

RECONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. Payne, senate determined to reconsider its action in regard to a bill to prescribe the time of holding the superior courts in Murray and other counties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted Mr. Robinson. Also, to Mr. Wofford.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Bills were read for the second time, and referred to appropriate committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hudson, 25th—To make the committee of the senate and of the house on the lunatic asylum a joint committee the balance of the session. Adopted.

Mr. Payne—Whereas, the scarcity of currency in the state of Georgia is so great as to seriously interfere with the prosperity of her citizens;

And whereas, from that cause the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and all other business enterprises looking to the permanent advancement of the interest of our state, as well as all measures tending to the full and perfect development of our unparallelled resources are thereby paralyzed and greatly impeded;

And whereas, it is one of the great duties and obligations of the legislature to provide measures and means to meet the wants and demands of the people, as far as possible in this subject, and if possible, to provide a good home currency, predicated upon a sound basis which will in a great measure relieve the financial embarrassment under which the people are now laboring, and thereby as far as possible render themselves independent of national legislation and national currency, and for remedy. Wherefore,

Be it resolved, That the committee on finance be and they are hereby instructed to investigate this subject, and if upon such investigation the legislature hereinafter be suggested may be deemed feasible, they shall prepare and submit a bill providing for the establishment of a bank of the State of Georgia, with such branches and agencies and may be agreed on by this General Assembly. The capital stock of which shall be —— millions of dollars, and that such bill shall provide for the selection of officers, and shall also specify the means by which the amount of capital stock shall be raised. And such other provisions as they may deem proper or necessary to carry out the objects of the same. Referred to finance committee.

HOUSE BILLS, FIRST READING.

Rules were suspended and house bills were taken up and read first time.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS, SECOND READING.

Were taken up and read second time, and concurred in.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To make M. S. Dallenbeck, of Muscogee county, a free dealer. Lost.

To amend the Escheat laws of this state and for other purposes. Lost.

To regulate the rate of interest in this state, and to define usury. Laid on table for the present.

To incorporate the merchants and mechanics Mutual Loom Company of Columbus. Withdrawn.

To incorporate the People's Bank of Americus. 27 yeas; 5 nays. Passed.

To authorize the gas light manufacturing company of Americus to manufacture gas and to incorporate the same. Passed.

To amend act authorizing the governor to farm or lease the convicts of the state. Laid on table for present.

HOUSE BILL THIRD READING.

To amend act incorporating the Bank of Americus. Passed.

WITHDRAWN.

To appropriate one-half of the state tax of Baker county for the year 1875, to the re-building of a court house.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Blance—To repeal and amend act of 1871, relative to grand and traverse jurors in Polk county.

Mr. Freeman—To amend the charter of Toccoa, in Habersham county.

Mr. McDaniel—To enable parties to renounce the homestead now granted by law.

Mr. Payne—To transfer Bartow county to the Rome judicial circuit, and the county of Walker to the Cherokee judicial circuit.

Mr. Rutherford—To amend act forming a board of commissioners of roads and revenue in Crawford county.

Mr. Wilcox—To prohibit fishing for shad in the Altamaha and Ogeechee rivers at certain seasons.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

That his excellency the governor be requested to furnish the report of the action of the trustees of the State University at their last annual meeting, and of the Agricultural college, also report of the board of visitors to the college.

Mr. Cain moved that the resolution be amended as follows: That the committee of the general assembly on education be instructed to visit the college at Athens, and report to the body, during the present session.

Mr. Reese opposed the amendment and hoped that it would not pass the senate.

Mr. Hudson 28th, opposed the amendment for the reason that he could not see why they should go, there was no necessity for the expense. There had been no complaint made against the University, and he could not see why the expense of sending a committee to Athens should be incurred.

Mr. McAffee, 32d—Spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McDaniel offered an amendment that the joint committee on education report upon the condition of the affairs of the University at this session.

Both Mr. Cain and Mr. McDaniel's amendments adopted; also, House resolution.

RULES AMENDED.

On motion of Mr. Kibbee, the sixth rule for the government of the senate was amended. As amended the rule reads: "When a question is under debate, the president shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to lay on the table, previous question, to postpone to a day certain to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order which they stand arranged; the motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take from the table, and for the yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate.

HOUSE BILLS READ SECOND TIME.

House bills were taken up and read second timd.

ADJOURNED.

On motion the senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Bowen—To amend the act to facilitate the rafting of timber in Wilcox county.

Mr. Craig of White—To regulate the fees of jurors in White county.

Mr. Fannin—To exempt the members of the LaGrange Light Guards from jury and road duty.

Also, To repeal the act repealing the act providing for extra compensation to sheriffs.

Mr. Harrison—To fix the bond of the tax collector and receiver of Quitman county.

Mr. Hutchison—To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Line church, in Oglethorpe county.

Mr. McAfee—To exempt locomotive engineers in active service from jury duty.

Mr. Brown—To amend the act incorporating Fort Valley.

Mr. Reid—To reduce the bond of the sheriff of Haralson county to five thousand dollars.

Mr. Rankin—To amend the charter of the Georgia state lottery. Authorizes the appointment of Miss Mary J. Green, as trustee.

Mr. Crymes—To repeal the act relating to fences and stock.

Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton—To authorize corporate towns and cities to administer the oath prescribed in the code to retailers of liquors.

Also—To limit the number and fix the pay of constables in Fulton superior court.

Also—To appropriate $171 50 to W. H. Patterson for services in taking inventory of Georgia National bank.

Mr. Hoge—To incorporate the Atlanta Savings bank—Campbell Wallace, W. M. Lowry, C. I. Brown, John Collier, T. M. Clarke, W. Kidd, T. J. Hightower, N. L. Angier, et al. corporators. Capital stock, $100,000 in shares of $50 each.

Mr. Duggar—To promote sheep and hog raising in Georgia; $5 for every wolf killed, and $1 for every wild cat.

Also, to create a Board of Commissioners for Fannin county.

Mr. Miller, of Marion—For the relief of Edmund D. Eason, of Schley county.

Mr. Duncan—To create a Board of Commissioners for Douglass county.

Mr. Stallings—To amend section 3893 of the code.

Mr. Willcoxon—To regulate the sale of liquor in Georgia. Ordinary on petition of 25 citizens of any district, town, city or county to order an election to determine by ballot whether liquors shall be sold in said district, town, city or county. Local option law in modified shape.

Mr. Sanders—To amend the act organizing a criminal court in certain counties by making it applicable to Clay county.

Mr. Whittle—To transfer convicts sentenced to the chain gang in Chattahoochee county, to the chain gang in Muscogee county or other neighboring counties.

Also, to compensate the sheriff of Chattahoochee county for extra services.

Mr. Warren—To repeal all special exemptions from jury duty in Chatham county.

Mr. Gray—To create a board of commissioners in Catoosa county.

Also, to abolish the office of tax receiver in Catoosa county and to authorize the tax collector to perform the duties of that office.

Mr. Camp—To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of the courthouse in Carrollton.

Mr. Nelms—To change the line between the counties of Coweta and Campbell.

Mr. Atkinson—To authorize David Strong, of Butts county, to peddle without license in this state.

Mr. Jones, of Burke—To protect from destruction insectivorous birds in Burke, Jefferson and Taylor counties.

Also—To repeal an act amending an act to protect planters from imposition in the sale of fertilizers.

Mr. Shewmake—To amend the 2571 section of the Code relative to appointment of commissioners to award twelve months support to widows and children.

Mr. Bacon of Bibb—To define and limit the liabilities of the officers and members of the second Georgia battalion to serve as jurors in Bibb county.

Also—To amend the act, providing for the more effectual collection of costs due to justices of the peace and constables.

Also—To amend the act, amending the act to protect the people of this state from imposition in the sale of kerosene oil. Repeals clause, making it the duty of inspector to prosecute the parties selling.

Mr. Neal—To prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of the Baptist and Methodist churches in Cassville.

Mr. Baker—To prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Kingston,

Mr. Jones, of Crawford—To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and collector in Crawford county.

Mr. McKinley—To amend the act prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the lunatic asylum. Makes it two miles.

Mr. Wimberly—To fix the pay of tax collectors and receivers, and treasurer of Houston county.

Mr. Black—To amend the garnishment laws so far as applies to garnishment of wages of mechanics and day laborers.

Mr. George—To allow Bloomer White, of Baker county, to peddle without license in this state.

Mr. Speer—To protect and preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury.

Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton—To amend the act for protection of deer and game in Chatham, Bryan and other counties so as not to apply to Fulton county in respect to killing night hawks and bull bats.

Mr. Chappell—To amend section 1264 of the code. 5 per cent. commission allowed to county school commissioners.

Mr. Simmons—To repeal an act providing for the payment of insolvent costs to the solicitor of Macon circuit so far as applies to Houston county.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The committee on privileges and elections submitted a report on the contested election case of Anthony Wilson (col) vs. R. N. King, from Camden county, recommending that the sitting member, R. N. King, is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Turner, chairman of the committee, stated that the consolidating managers rejected the returns from Ward's precinct because the returns were not brought up by one of the managers. One of the managers handed the returns to a clerk, and the clerk to a man named Monroe Wilson. When Wilson brought the returns to the consolidating managers, they rejected them. There was no proof before the committee as to the vote at that precinct.

Blue said it was a vital question. Should the contestant suffer for the action of the managers, when the election was held at the time and place stated? The managers refused to carry the returns, simply to bring up the question before us.

Mr. Turner stated that color had nothing to do with the action of the committee. The contestant managed the case himself until at the last moment when he asked to be allowed counsel, which was granted, and the case reopened. There was no evidence that the managers concocted the plan to have the returns rejected. The managers testify that they didn't know that it was necesary to carry up the returns. The managers could not state, with accuracy, the result. Drummond, the clerk, testified that he sent the returns, and that 173 votes were polled—36 for King, and 140 for Wilson.

The returns were rejected on account of not being brought up by a manager. It is no mere irregularity.

If the committee had had the authentic result, they, although not deeming it a mere irregularity, would have counted the votes of Ward's precinct. There was not present at the consolidation a manager from Ward's precinct. The managers at the court house, with one manager from each county precinct arriving before 12 M., consolidate the votes. Any other construction would vitiate a majority of elections. How could the managers certify to the result at Ward's precinct when a manager from that precinct was not there?

Mr. Speer wanted light and moved that the evidence and report be printed, and to postpone action on the report. It was a question of competency of members. Where an irregularity changes the result, the election is void.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, said that it was a question of law. There is no conflict of evidence. Two-thirds of the evidence relates to illegal voting, and was abandoned by the contestant. He therefore opposed the motion to print, as unnecessary.

The motion to postpone was lost by, yeas 44, nays 77.

Mr. Black moved to recommit in order that the committee might follow up the vote.

Mr. Bacon said the law prescribes the manner and time of taking evidence by contestants, and the rules were binding on the House.

The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. Hoge called for the reading of the evidence, which prevailed. After the evidence was read, the report of the committee was adopted, by a large majority.

To declare the obtaining of advances, provisions, &c., for labor, and abandoning of contract, a misdemeanor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To incorporate the Gainesville Street Railroad Company. Passed.

To enable the Commissioners of Jackson county to apply the sum of $5,600 collected by a special tax to build a new jail, to the repairing of the old jail and paying the indebtedness of the county. Recommitted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To allow the Governor to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder. Referred to committee on printing.

To pay Peterson Thweatt, $6,250, with interest from 1865. Mr. Grimes, of Muscogee, offered a substitute authorizing Peterson Thweatt to sue the State, he giving bond to pay lawyer's fees, &c. Substitute rejected by a large vote; but before the result was announced, Mr. Grimes addressed the House, and pending his remarks, the hour of adjournment arrived

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Fannin introduced a resolution that the petition of Gilbert Forbes, former treasurer of Troup county, be referred to the judiciary committee with instructions to report on the true meaning of section 3703 of the code, relating to commissions of county treasurers.

Mr. Hoge introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire as to the expediency of compensating R. J. Cowart for exposing certain frauds, and also presented a memorial relating to the same, which was referred.

Mr. Speer presented the memorial of B. M. Milner, of Spalding county, which was referred.

Mr. Duggar introduced a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to L. N. Davis, of Fannin county, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lamkin introduced a resolution that after Saturday next the house will dispense with the call of the roll of counties for new matter, and no new business will be entertained thereafter except by a two-third vote.

Mr. Carlton, of Clarke, introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the last annual report of the trustees of the State University, the report of the treasurer, and of the State Agricultural College, and the committees on education of the Senate and House visit the State University and report as early as practicable.

On motion the rules were suspended, the resolution agreed to and ordered transmited to the Senate.

Mr. Baker introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider the disparity of sentence of convicts convicted of the same offense in the State and devise and report a remedy for the evil.

Mr. Parker introduced a resolution authorizing the governor to furnish the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega with one hundred stand of arms and accoutrements.

ADDED.

Messrs. Hamilton of Floyd, and Carlton, of Clarke, were added to the committee on education at the request of the committee.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. Duke, Wimberly and Fannin were granted leaves of absence.

The House adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Wholesale Murdering of Infants at a "Baby Farm" in Holliston, Massachusetts.

The usual quiet town of Holliston, in the southern part of Middlesex county, was the scene of considerable excitement to-day upon the announcement that a case of wholesale poisoning had been brought to light, the alleged guilty parties being an old couple named Nelson and Mary Reignolds, who, during the past three years, have kept a sort of "baby farm" in that part of the town known as Bragville.

From what can be learned in regard to the matter, it appears that the Reignolds, who occupy a small farm, have been constantly receiving young children, more particularly during the past three months. The majority of those received during the latter period were infants of illegitimate birth, who were in most cases very sickly and feeble. Some of them died from time to time a natural death, as was supposed, and no serious suspicions were entertained until a few weeks since, at which time the character of the old couple became a subject of discussion among the neighbors, many of whom do not express a very good opinion of them. It was known that doctors belonging to the town and other places in the vicinity were in the habit of visiting the infants in the care of the old couple, and this fact in itself in many instances served to allay suspicions entertained by many people that the deaths of the infants in some cases were the result of cruelty. A few days ago officers J. D. Shipplee and Mahoney, of Holliston, became almost convinced in their own minds that some of the infants that had died had been foully dealt with, and were quietly awaiting developments, when yesterday they were afforded

VALUABLE INFORMATION

from a source the least expected, through the person of a Miss Mary Colby, a young woman who had been in the employ of the old woman Reignolds, in helping to take care of the children. From statements made to the officers by this woman the utmost wantonness and depravity of human feeling appeared on the part of the old couple. It was charged that in many cases infants, in an apparently healthy condition, were actually murdered by poison in the form of laudanum. Between the 1st of November up to the 17th of the present month

FIVE INFANTS WERE GOT OUT OF THE WAY

in this manner. The last child that died was called Fredilini Pierce, and was brought from Boston in the early part of January. It was alleged by Miss Colby that the Reignolds, to prevent detection buried the infants without notifying the town clerk or receiving burial certificates. She was positive this was the case in the death of three of the children. Her statement, which includes numerous details, could not be got at, owing to the desire of the officers to keep the matter quiet until an examination could be had in the case. Miss Colby, it is said, was the mother of a child that has been cared for at the Reignolds' farm. She belongs to Maine and is quite young and prepossessing.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

bearing on the alleged cruelty and heartlessness of the pair is given by an elderly woman named Miss Eliza Sheenan, who has been employed by Mrs. Reignolds on the farm for about a year. Her story is mainly corroborative of that of the Colby woman, but more important, from the fact thas she furnishes the bottle containing a portion of the poison said to have been given to the infants.

Democrat vs. Republican.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Georgia has a democratic government throughout. It is honest and economical! Governor Smith, in his message to the legislature, reports that, after paying the expenses of the year, there was in the treasury on January 1st, more than a million dollars. Compare this with the perpetually reccurring deficiencies in South Carolina!

Georgia grows steadily more wealthy. Governor Smith reports that in 1874, there was a net increase of $13,790,376 in the value of taxable property in the state. Compare this with the reduction of $35,000,000 in the value of taxable property in South Carolina in the year 1874, as reported by the comptroller general!

It has been said that democrats in the south will not, unless compelled, provide for the education of the people. Democratic Georgia is the best answer. Gov. Smith reports that there is a school organized in every county in the state, and that schools have been in operation in 125 counties. The poll tax, which is applied to educational purposes, amounted last year to $109,550. This sum is in addition to the county levies for school purposes. Gov. Smith says, emphatically, "the colored people, as well as the white people of the state, should be educated, and, to this end, the tax-payers are willing to contribute to the extent of their ability." Can Governor Chamberlain say more? Georgia will educate the colored people thoroughly, unless the attempt is made to establish mixed schools, in which case the school system will be broken up, and whites and blacks will suffer—the blacks the most. In wealthy Georgia, the estimated cost of the civil establishment and legislature, this year, is $200,000. Poor South Carolina will pay, or promise to pay, from $130,000 to $150,000 for the legislature, and the estimate for salaries and contingents is $150,000 more. Georgia allows $20,000 for public printing, and one of the candidates for the office of state printer offers to turn over to the state all profits exceeding $2,500. South Carolina begins with $40,000 for public printing. Where she will end, no outsider knows.

There is no mysterious virtue in the name of democrat, nor is a republican necessarily a fool or a rogue. The government of Georgia is economical and honest, because it is in the hands of upright and intelligent men; and when the government of South Carolina is in such hands, the government will be wise, just and thrifty, whether the administration be republican or democratic. But when the demagogues in Columbia repeat the old story of democratic in olerance and democratic extravagance, we trust that somebody will remind them how things are going on in the great democratic state, just across the Savannah.

Spain.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MADRID, January 27.—Prince DeRivero is in command of the second corps of the army of the north. Many Carlists are reported to be surrendering. Don Carlos has shot several officess for treason. A great battle is expected.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF

MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

We have made still further reductions, as we are compelled to make room for our Spring Stock. Cass. Suits for $12 50; All Wool Scotch Suits for $15 00. Diagonal Suits for $18 50. These goods sold for 16, 20 and 25 dollars a suit.

We have yet a splendid stock of YOUTHS AND BOYS OVERCOATS, which we offer very cheap. Don't fail to try our "Own Fine Shirts," the best fitting in the ity. We also keep the 44 Collar; all cloth, at 40 cents per box.

An early call will be appreciated by
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,
jan10—dtf 58 Whitehall street.

PREMIUM FERTILIZERS.

$200 $200

PREMIUMS FOR 1875.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING FERTILIZERS TO THE PUBLIC:

Etiwan Dissolved Bone,
Etiwan Guano,
Russell Coe's Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Mark W. Johnson's Potash Compound,
Reynolds & Son's Crescendo,
Flour of Raw Bone—Pure,
English Stonewall Guano,
Virginian Land Plaster,
Nova Scotia Land Plaster,
Liverpool Salt,
Oyster Shell Lime,
Calcined Marl,
Kainit, from Germany,
Peruvian Guano,
Best Alabama Lime,
Hayward's Compound,
Sulphate of Ammonia,
Sulphate of Potash,
Nitrate of Soda,
Murriate of Potash,
&c., &c., &c.

Send for terms & price lists & conditions of premiums

ETIWAN DISSOLVED, which is the very highest grade of acid Phosphate, or Super-phosphate of Lime, now offered to the public, is the cheapest and most valuable Commercial Fertilizer to be had in this or any other market, and when composted with cotton seed, stable manure, etc., gives the farmer the most reliable crop food to be found, and its great economy cannot be question. Early orders are solicited.

We *advise* the planting of a half crop of cotton. Make the soil rich, and we *prophesy* a high price for next November. Make your provisions and be independent, and sell your cotton when you get ready. Very respectfully,

MARK W. JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO.,
Dealers in Seeds, Implements, Buggies, Carriages, Wagons and Machinery.
jan27—d&wtf

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Billousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases weere it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19—d&wly

O. K. CLOTHING STORE.

TO CLOSE OUT,

THE BALANCE OF

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OF

Winter Clothing

CONSISTING OF

MARKED DOWN Talmas, Over Coats,
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MARKED DOWN ness Suits, of every
MARKED DOWN style, color and fa-
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MARKED DOWN ally marked down
MARKED DOWN all goods to jobbing
MARKED DOWN prices.

☞CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

O. K. STORE.

32 Whitehall St. ISAAC H. HAAS

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m
NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	3 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m
Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m
Toccoa Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m
Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m
Covington Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Night Passenger and Freight Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 40 a m
Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Columbus Mail Train.	
Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.	
Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.	
Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m
Night Freight and Passenger.	
Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m
Millen Branch.	
Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

None Genuine except this Brand is on the Barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, Jan. 28, 1875.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to The Constitution by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

Soliloquy by Gen. Bate—It was so near, and yet so far.

The total debt of Texas is $4,822,072, of which amount $809,751 is classed as of doubtful validity.

During the last eighty-four years the governors of Pennsylvania have granted 12,005 pardons and issued only 168 death warrants.

The newspaper men who have said things against the administration are building an underground railroad that will take them out of Washington suddenly in case of an emergency.

Are the Grant men merely practising on southern legislatures the game they intend to play on the southern electoral colleges? Is it all only a third term drill?—New York Herald.

All the money which the war cost France—her army expenses, the requisitions of the enemy and the five milliards of indemnity counted together—foots up nine milliards three hundred million of francs, or $1,860,000,000.

A venerable Vermonter, whose memory of political events goes back for more than half century, says that the apology of Senator Gordon to Senator Edmunds, the other day, was the first apology made by a southern senator or member of congress to a northern one in fifty years.

The Right Rev. Herbert Vaughan, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, sent to this country to promote Catholic missions among the negroes in the south, arrived in this city yesterday by the steamer Oceanic. He is accompanied by seven priests, who will be stationed at different missions in the south. The party at once proceeded to Baltimore, which is the headquarters of the mission.—*N. Y. Tribune, 24th inst.*

Senator Chandler has one consolation in his defeat. He can lay aside that old war speech he has been making every now and then for the past 15 years, and not have to take it out again forever. The citizens of the state will miss it in the next campaign, but they will be glad its author can have a rest. There is probably more noise and more ancient history in it than any other speech ever written.

They do say when Percy Bysse Shelley first discovered he was something of a politician, he petitioned the legislature for leave to change his name to Palmerston Bismarck Sumner Pinchbaque, but his negro colleagues, upon a hint from Packard, cried out, "Den you'll be wantin' to beat Massa Grant an' run fo' de presidency; no you don't, sar!"

There has been a deal of unnecessary anxiety manifested as to the whereabouts of Mr. W. S. King, and the causes that have induced him to seclude himself from the public gaze. The fact is, that Mr. King is in pursuit of Charley Ross, and intends to offer the $125,000 which he received from Mr. Irwin for such information as will lead to the discovery of the kidnapped kid, thus entering the Forty-fourth congress in a perpect blaze of philanthropic glory.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Legislative Summary.

In the senate yesterday, Mr. Payne introduced a resolution, looking to the establishment of a bank of the state of Georgia, with branches and agencies.

Mr. McDaniel introduced a bill to enable parties to waive or renounce the homestead and exemption. It provides that it shall be lawful for any person entitled by law to a homestead and exemption, or to a homestead or exemption, to waive and renounce the benefit of the same by an agreement in writing for a valuable consideration, in favor of any creditor or creditors, and therefore the person or persons making such waiver, and any person applying in their behalf, shall be estopped forever from setting up any claim for a homestead and exemption, or either of them, in any court in this state, against such creditors.

In the house, Mr. McAfee introduced a bill to exempt locomotive engineers in in active service from jury duty.

Mr. Rankin introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Georgia state lottery, and to appoint Miss Mary J. Green trustee.

Mr. Crymes introduced a bill to repeal the stock and fence law.

Mr. Calhoun, of Fulton, introduced a bill authorizing the authorities of incorporated towns, cities and villages, to administer the same oath to retailers as now prescribed by the code for those outside of said cities, towns or villages.

Mr. Wilcoxon introduced a local option bill in a modified shape. The ordinary on the petition of twenty-five legal voters orders an election.

Mr. Speer introduced the bill to preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury or the bill known as the one to make jurors judges of the law as well as of the facts.

Mr. Chappell introduced a bill defining the commissions of county school commissioners to be five per cent.

The contested election case from Camden county was decided by adopting the report of the committee that the sitting member retain his seat. The question involved was one of law.

Mr. Duggar, of Fannin, introduced a bill to encourage the raising of sheep and hogs in Georgia by paying $5 for every wolf and $1 for every wild cat killed. If passed there will be a fearful increase in these animals. The two-legged wolves and wild cats that carry off hogs and sheep do more damage than the four-legged ones.

The judiciary committee reported against paying Peterson Thweatt's claim for $6,250.

Mr. Lamkin introduced a resolution that no new business be received after Saturday except by a two-third vote.

Mr. Baker introduced a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to devise some measure to correct the evil of the disparity in the sentences of parties convicted of the same offense.

Our City Finances.

Under the new charter the finances of the city will be better managed than ever before, and will rapidly appreciate the credit of the city, now as good as that of any in the south. When the charter shall have been so amended (which will be done) as to provide for the appropriation of one-fourth instead of one-half of the tax on real estate to the reduction of the public debt, the financial affairs of the city can be readily kept in a most gratifying condition.

Col. R. F. Maddox, the chairman of the finance committee, is exerting himself with earnestness and zeal to meet the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon him. In a conversation with him yesterday, upon inquiry he informed us that there are now being offered (and being taken) at the city treasurer's office considerable sums of money at twelve per cent. per annum interest There is no safer investment for minors or guardians, or for any one else, than the obligations of the city, for money at paid promptly, and the principal on all notes against the city drawing more than the above rate, is now being paid at the treasurer's office. Twelve per cent. is a good interest, and more than any corporation should pay, but if the new charter is strictly observed, the day is not far off when the city will be able to get what money it may need at a rate far below that which is now being paid. The credit and good condition of the finances of Atlanta add largely to its prosperity.

While the new charter pretty effectually prevents an increase of our debt, it makes sure provision for that now existing; and as it allows the borrowing of money to meet the present indebtedness, parties not only in Atlanta but throughout the state having money to loan can make no better or surer investment than in our city obligations. We write these lines to do the public a valuable service.

Usury.

We have a number of communications on this subject, and will give some of them as we find space.

We do not believe that the legislature of Georgia intends to commit the great mistake of hampering money by the restoration of usury laws. If anything is done at all, it will simply be to forbid a higher rate than 12 per cent., and money will rarely command more than that in Georgia.

But it is best not to interfere with it at all. In the first place sufficient time has not been given to accomplish full results from the experiment of free money. In the second place, it is unquestionably a fact, that the repeal of the usury laws has brought to Georgia large sums of money, which has been loaned at reasonable rates of interest. Again it is impossible to successfully controvert the argument that the price of money, just as in the case of all other commodities, is regulated by the supply, and the supply is greatest where there are no restrictions and the market offers the largest advantages. Money is inevitably attracted to that market, where it is free to command the largest possible price, and to restrict and hamper it just as surely drives it away.

We protest in the name of our mercantile classes, in behalf of the best interests of the people of Georgia against any reenactment of a usury law. Nor has the legislature of Georgia any right to lay its hand upon the property of the citizen, and prevent his largest possible enjoyment and most profitable use of it, and to do so is neither more nor less than a pecies of communism.

Manufactures.

Georgia is making a great effort to become a great manufacturing state, and success in this particular inures vastly to her prosperity, and consequently the people are vitally interested. A former legislature exempted from tax certain manufactories of cotton and woolen fabrics, in order to stimulate and encourage the investment of capital in this branch of industry.

A bill is to be discussed to-day, which proposes to repeal the exempting law. It is a matter of grave moment, and should be well considered. We call attention to the argument of the member from Richmond delivered in the legislature of 1873 on this subject.

Number of Cards Out.

An Opelika subscriber, in his letter inclosing subscription, asks how many cards are out and how many numbers will be in the distribution. We have no objection to stating. There will be only those numbers in the distribution that are on the cards issued, and the number of cards issued will not exceed two thousand—probably will not quite reach that figure. The distribution certainly comes off Saturday night, at DeGive's Opera House.

Three Days Only.

Subscribers will remember, that there are only three days now to the distribution. Who will get the $1,000 in gold, who the $1,000 Chickering, and so on, will soon be known. Send forward your subscriptions at once. No more postponements.

Ben Hill's Speech.

We have sold a great many copies of The Constitution, containing this admirable speech, but we printed a large extra edition, and still have copies for all.

In addition, we have the speech in supplement form, and can supply them to the press at $1 per hundred, sent C.O.D.

The census of 1870 shows Georgia with over a million inhabitants, with the white people exceeding the colored about ninety thousand. At present the apportionment of the school money is *alike* to ahout 221,000 white and 172,000 colored children. Last year the attendance on public schools was about 90,000 white and over 42,000 colored children. But the white people pay tax on $266,000,000, and the negroes on $6,000,000. Of the general tax the negroes pay one-fiftieth part, and of the poll tax one tenth psrt.

A Greensboro subscriber writes to us that many of your subscribers would like to come to your distribution and concert, and asks if we could not get the railroad authorities to pass them on half fare. We do not think the occasion warrants our making such a request, and the railroad companies are less favorable than formerly to the half rate system.

College Temple at Newnan, unquestionably one of the first female institutions of the south, is to be congratulated, Miss Carrie Cowles, of our city, having taken charge of the music department. We regret to lose this accomplished young lady. We shall miss her from her seat at the great organ of the Central Church.

Our concert Saturday night will be a rich entertainment. We doubt, from the indications, if a more elegant audience ever assembled at DeGive's than will to hear our Atlanta kings of the violin and banjo, with comic song to make laughter till the tears come.

We yield a large portion of our space this morning to letters and communications from the people. The voice of the people has ever found utterance through The Constitution.

The bills to repeal the law exempting cotton and woolen factories and iron furnaces from taxation, are the special order for to-day in the house.

Executive Notes.

Commissioned—W. H. Lancaster justice of the peace 889th district Talbot county; O. H. P. McLendon notary public 574th district Calhoun county.

Memphis branch railroad—Governor Smith has received notice of the protest of the coupon of the bonds of the Memphis branch railroad. The reason assigned for the non-payment of the coupons is their inability to collect stock subscribed which they entered suit for, believing it to be good. The governor endorsed $34,000 of these bonds, being one-half the value and cost of that section of the road completed and equipped.

Western and Atlantic railroad—The supreme court of Tennessee recently decided that the state of Georgia had lost the right to use a street in Chattanooga known as Railroad avenue for extension to the Tennessee river by alleged abandonment. We are informed that ex-Governor Brown says that the track will be removed without unnecessary delay.

Governor Smith—The report that Gov. Smith went to the the Dade coal mines

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Radicals Alarmed.

Things not Going on Satisfactory in New Orleans.

Beast Butler Telegraphed to Have The Invesgating Committee Withdrawn.

"For God's Sake, Call off Your Hounds!"

[Special Telegram to The Constitution.]

Washington, D. C., January 27.—The radicals are in more trouble. The indications point to another blow from their own ranks. The radicals, both here and in New Orleans, evince

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE,

and the inference is that the committee has refused to accept the manufactured evidence and swift witnesses the Kelloggites had in readiness for them. At least this is the general opinion, founded upon a pretty good basis. Attorney-general Field, of Louisiana, telegraphed to Ben. Butler as follows, about the investigating committee, now in New Orleans: "For God's sake call off your hounds; this set is worse than the others."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

is up, and a hard struggle is going on, the Democrats fighting to prevent action. No result at the hour of closing telegraph.

Thomas Hauck.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.

Should the State Extend Protection to the Manufacturing Interests?

SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 4, 1873, BY HON. P. WALSH, OF RICHMOND.

The house having under consideration a bill to incorporate the Arkwright cotton factory company, of Savannah, with a clause exempting the company, from taxation for a term of ten years, Mr. Walsh, of Richmond, said:

Mr. Speaker: The members of the last general assembly, with a wisdom and forethought worthy the emulation of the members of the present, passed a general act exempting all capital invested in cotton and woolen mills from taxation for the period of ten years from and after the foundation of the mills to be erected. This general act is on page 298 of the laws of 1872. Companies organized under its provision have secured vested rights which public policy and good faith alike demand shall be held inviolate by the state. Upon the faith of this protective and progressive legislation the

ARKWRIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF SAVANNAH.

was organized, books of subscription opened, stock subscribed and buildings erected, or are now in process of erection. The company now petitions for a charter and in that charter it seeks to embrace a clause from the general law to encourage the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, the object of which is to induce foreign capital to seek investment in this particular company. If the action of the last legislature is to stand, then there can be no good reason why the exemption clause should not be incorporated in the charter of every company. If, however, its provisions are not to be carried out in good faith, then it is a delusion and a snare, and the act should be blotted out from the statutes of Georgia. But this would be suicidal legislation, and the intelligent gentlemen sent here to make laws for this great commonwealth will not commit themselves to a shortsighted, illiberal policy, which will retard and render inoperative for years to come the development of the manufacturing interests of the state

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The objection which had been urged to the grant of charter under consideration with its exemption clause, is that it is class legislation, and that therefore the general law being unconstitutional, the art in itself is void. But it has been clearly established by the gentleman from Chatham, Capt. Mercer, that this law is perfectly consistent with the fundamental principles of our state government, and in perfect accord with the letter and spirit of the constitution. It would indeed be a bungling and destructive instrument if it so fettered the enterprise and energy to our people as to prevent the development of the great natural resources which but await the advent of capital and skilled labor to make them prosperous and great in all the elements and essentialf of diversified industry. The constitution, though of doubtful paternity, was formed for the protection of life and oroperty—not to destroy them. Therefore it must give us the right to make laws of universal application within the limits of our state. There is no class legislation—there can be none—where all interests are consulted, promoted and protected by the operations of a general public law. And this is the application and the result of the law which so wisely fosters manufactures now in their infancy, I profess not to be an expert in constitutional lore, nor have I any of that legal acumen which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. Hence I fail to perceive the constitutional objections which have been urged against this important measure. I have sworn to support this constitution; I propose doing so. But if there is anything in it so absurd and inimical as to work positive injury to interests which it seeks to protect, then it should be committed back to the sovereign power—the people—who will, in the exercise of their untrammelled and inherent rights as free citizens of a great state despoil it of its irregularities and deformities, and give it the eclat and the prestige of a legitimate parentage, delegating and confering upon the legislative branch of the government such a full grant of power as will enable it to promote the welfare of all classes of the people, and build up all material interests of the state.

So much for the constitutional objection; and now as to

THE POLICY OF ENCOURAGING MANUFACTURERS

Some members have urged the factories only benefit the stockholders and operatives immediately employed, and that there is neither justice nor wisdom in extending protection for a term of years to manufacturing industries; that we are an agricultural people solely, that we should not exempt capital invested in manufactures while the producing and other interests of the state are taxed. To sum up, it is urged that this policy, if carried out, will make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Let us see. I do not desire to occupy the time of this house nor tax the patience of its members unnecessarilly. I will, therefore, present facts as briefly as may be consistent with the gravity and importance of subject.

ENGLAND OWES HER PROSPERITY

to that wise policy of encouraging and protecting her manufacturing and mechanical industries, thereby obtaining and controlling for centuries the commercial and political balance of power in Europe. The development of her coal fields and iron mines, her foundries and machine shops, and her cotton and woolen factories have made England great and prosperous—the workshop of Europe, in fact. The sails of her merchant marine whiten every ocean and sea, carrying the products of her multiplied industries to every quarter of the habitable globe, and returning laden with the rich treasures of the east and the snowy fleece of our own sunny south. England did not consider it inconsistent with her agricultural interests to promote by every means at her command her mining and manufacturing resources. Her factories, foundries, workshops, coal and iron mines and quaries of stone and of slate offered profitable investment to her capitalists, and steady, self-supporting employment to hundreds of thousands of her inhabitants. This immense hive of artisans and workers must be fed, and the farmer finds a remunerative and speedy demand for all his products, so that the agriculturist is proportionately benefitted by the encouragement and development of all the resources of his country.

BARREN NEW ENGLAND.

With its inhospitable climate and sterile plains, which afforded but a poor reward to the labors of the husbandman, wisely followed the example of England. Her towns and her cities have increased in wealth and population to such an extent that she exercises a preponderating influence in controlling the commer try, and in directing the policy of the general government. These results have been accomplished, in a great measure, by a system of legalized protection in behalf of manufacturing and other interests. And now, after the lapse of years, under the stimulus of prospering industries and artificial manures, even her rocky hills have been made to yield abundantly to the well-directed and untiring energy of the producer.

THE COAL AND IRON INTERESTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

and the manufacturing interests of the New England and the middle states, have been built up by protection—not to the detriment of any, but the positive gain and benefit of all other interests in those states.

In order to sustain these positions, I desire to call the attention of the general assembly to a few facts showing the causes of the growth and progress of the cities named.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

the great centre of the cotton manufactures in Great Britain, and the principal manufacturing town in the world, owes its growth and wealth to cotton factories and coal fields.

Birmingham owes its opulence and magnitude to the iron, coal and stone with which the district in which it is situated abound.

And this is the case with nearly all of the large cities and towns of England, Ireland and Scotland that are prosperous. Their growth is attributed to manufactures.

This is also the case with

THE NEW ENGLAND CITIES,

Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester and Lewiston. In reference to Boston, I quote from the report of the late Mr. Gregg, president of the Graniteville (S. C.) Cotton factory. This report was written in 1855:

"The city of Boston, thirty years ago, was as stagnant and stationary as any of our southern cities. It is now the wealthiest and one of the most populous cities in the Union, The change was brought about by the establishment of factories throughout the circumjacent country; by this means absorbing all the spare mercantile capital of Boston, which, with its reproduction, set the whole country to work. The re-action built up Boston, and she in turn made railroads, improved magnificent water powers, which gave rise again to manufacturing cities, and a market for every product that the artisans of Boston produced. Thus, by action and re-action of capital, and the retention of it at home, the city of Boston, so far as money capital is concerned, has become the London of America.

"Pretty nearly the whole work has been performed by prosecuting the MANUFACTURE OF COARSE COTTONS, WHICH BUSINESS PROPERLY BELONGS TO THE SOUTHERN STATES."

Boston, nearly a thousand miles away from the cotton fields of the south, has grown opulent and populous from the manufacture of goods which could be made in Georgia; and this proposition is as true to-day as it was in 1845.

Lewiston, Maine contained 8,000 inhabitants in 1850; in 1872 it increased to 23,000; showing a gain in twenty-two years of 15,000. This increase is owing to manufactures.

And so I might go on and cite how Pittsburg has prospered from its coal fields, and Philadelphia from its manufactures, but I have clearly established, I trust, the great public benefits which capital and labor combined exercise in building up the material and commercial prosperity of cities and states.

COTTON EMPLOYS MILLIONS OF HANDS

in Europe and the northern states in the manufacture of goods, which the people of the south help to consume, and upon which they pay a handsome profit to the manufacturer and the merchant in addition to the commissioners, freight and other expenses incidental to the exportation of the raw material and the importation of manufactured goods. Heretofore the south has not given that attention to this great interest which its importance demands. Before the war our section was rich and prosperous. Our people contented themselves with the acquisition of lands and slaves, and paid very little attention to the mechanic and manufacturing arts. Our thinkers and statesmen rather discouraged these enterprises as inimical to the institutions of slavery, and, therefore, incompatible with what they deemed the best interests of society as it then existed in the south.

THE EXEMPTION OF CAPITAL FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

Is there any valid reason now why the south should not engage in manufactures? Clearly not. But we need capital, and there must be a division of labor here in Georgia if we would realize the beneficial results which have been achieved in Old and New England. How is this to be accomplished? We have no capital of our own. Then we must induce it to come from abroad—from the north or from Europe. Capital is timid, panicy, and must be secured by holding out strong inducements. We must exempt it from taxation for a number of years—ten at least—which, with our great natural advantages in favor of manufacturers will influence foreign and home capital to seek investment. But it is urged that legislation of this character would be discriminating against the few mills now in operation in the state. On this point I have the best authority for stating that the stockholders of the old mills, recognizing the great good to accrue from the introduction of capital, earnestly desire that the provisions of the general exemption act be carried out in good faith. On this point I desire to read an extract from a letter sent me a few days since by William E. Jackson, Esq., president of the Augusta factory, in which, after approving of the exemption of all new capital invested in manufacturing for ten years, he says:

"The petition presented to the city council of Augusta before the passage of the act asking the same privilege of the city, was signed by such men as Judge John King, ex-Governor Jenkins, Edward Thomas and other prominent citizens, who believe the exemption is as nothing compared with the great benefits that may accrue to the state. The disasters of the war have left us in no condition to build up our manufacturing interests, and we must depend, to a great extent, on foreign capital to achieve the result. As president of the Augusta factory, I think I am authorized to say that this company does not consider it against their interest for the legislature to offer every inducement to increase the cotton manufacturing interest." This I understand to be the position of all the prominent manufacturers in the state. So that objections on the idea on conflict with old established factories are groundless.

LIBERAL POLICY OF AUGUSTA.

The city council of Augusta, appreciating the importance of factories in increasing the wealth and population of cities, passed an ordinance yesterday offering a bonus of three per cent. commission on all sums of $600,000 and upward, as an inducement to foreign capital to seek investment in manufactures in that city In advance of the general law passed by the last legislature, the city which I have the honor to represent in part took a decided and advanced position on the question of exemption from municipal taxation, and passed an ordinance exempting capital in manufactures for ten years from the operations of city taxes. And this in the face of a great public work—the widening and deepening of the canal for increased water power—which will entail upon its citizens the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This illustrates the faith of my fellow-citizens in the immediate and future benefits to accrue to themselves and their city from manufactures. They are familiar with the profitable operations of the factory in and the others contiguous to Augusta. They recognize and appreciate the value of manufactures in increasing the wealth and population of a community. Political economists maintain that one million of dollars in manufacturing will do more for the increase of population and the acquisition of wealth than ten millions in merchandize. The business of merchandize employs only a small number of men in proportion to capital, while manufacturing requires a great number. In the matter of buying and selling the gains in the transactions only are retained, and in cases of dealing with imported goods, as our merchants do almost exclusively, the first cost goes abroad to enrich the direct importer and manufacturer, carrying away forever a certain amount of capital, and leaving behind only a small profit in the hands of the home merchant. In manufacturing the reverse of this proposition is true. We get back the principal and pay out, as it were, interest in the shape of commissions and gains to agents who sell and merchants who buy our manufactured goods. The raw material being produced at home, converted into fabrics and shipped abroad, the money is retained, or comes back to the manufacturer, who pays it out for labor and in the shape of dividends to stockholders. And thus it is by producing and manufacturing that communities and states now tive and progressive in the race for commercial and political supremacy.

EXEMPTION DOES NOT WORK INJURY TO THE PLANTER.

But it has also been urged that this exemption works injury to the planter. This opinion is erroneous, and if members will only examine the question for themselves they will have no difficulty in discovering its fallacy. The act says to capitalisits outside of the state, bring your money here, invest it in cotton and woolen factories, and it will not be taxed for ten years. This capital is not now in Georgia, and the prospective exemption cannot possibly work injustice to our own people, as it must come from abroad and be invested in the state before it can be taxed. We lose nothing by the exemption, but we will gain immensely by the adoption of a liberal, progressive policy, which attracts in place of repelling monied investments, which impart vitality and creative powers to our now dormant and languishing resources. The introduction of millions of capital would develop our manufacturing interests to such an extent as to quicken and vitalize every interest in the state. The farmer and planter would find an increased demand and a more remunerative market for their products, and their lands and tenements would appreciate in value with the influx of capital and the gradual but speedy increase of skilled labor. No more would they be compelled to pay usurions rates of interest for advances and supplies which tax their energies and exhaust their lands, leaving them at the end of each successive year in a condition of dependence and absolute penury. If, therefore, the exemption of capital invested in manufacturing will promote the desired effect in stimulating its introduction, no class will be benefitted to such an extent as the agriculturists of our state. The increase of manufactures of every description will necessarily effect a speedy and permanent increase of population. Agriculture, as a natural consequence, will be stimulated, and those engaged in it cannot fail to be benefitted. The demands of a large manufacturing population for food and raiment will give the farmer a profitable home market, the merchant and the artizan an active and remunerative demand for their goods and wares, and the mills will afford the planter a convenient and improved market for his cotton and profitable investments for his surplus money. This is so clear a proposition that it must carry conviction with it to every mind that is capable of appreciating our present wants and growing necessities for a diversity of labor and profitable pursuits.

This liberal and progressive legislation

WILL NOT RENDER THE POOR POORER,

but will, if it induces capital in the direction contemplated, afford them steady employment at fair wages. It will afford our mechanics and artisans remunerative employment, by creating an increased demand for their services to build houses and stores and factories, and by giving an impetus to our foundries and machine shops, now in the last stages of decay and rust for the want of proper encouragement and patronage to our home mechanical industries.

There are now thousands of poor people, impoverished by the results of the war, who would seek employment in these factories. Even before the war there was no difficulty in securing an abundance of steady and efficient help. The great misfortune now is thatthere is not a sufficient field opened up for this kind of labor to work in. I am informed that operatives in factories receive more compensation by from one-third to one half than is paid similar labor on the plantation, thus adding the same ratio of increase to the cumulative wealth of the state. As a class they are law-abiding, temperate and industrious. In the county of Richmond there are hundreds of native Georgians employed in the Augusta and Richmond factories, who are not surpassed by any operatives in this country. At the Graniteville and Langley mills, located near Augusta, nearly all the operatives are native Carolinians. My object in presenting these facts to this house, is simply to demonstrate that if the state can induce capital by wise and protective legislation, there is an abundance of help in our midst which can be made profitable to itself and available in the furtherence of our material development. And for this purpose I desire to present here a few extracts which will apply to the poor of Georgia as well as Carolina. In a work entitled the "Southern Manufacturer," written and compiled in 1858, by E. Steadman, Esq., now a member of the Georgia senate, but at the time a citizen of Tennessee. I quote from an annual report of the operations of the Graniteville factory for 1855, written by the late William Gregg, Esq. He says: "There is not a better class upon the face of the globe, from which to procure factory laborers, than the poor people of South Carolina. I can only say that it is only necessary to make comfortable homes in order to procure families that will afford laborers of the best kind. A large manufacturing establishment located anywhere in the state, and in a healthy situation, will soon collect a population around it, who however poor, with proper moral restraint thrown around them, will soon develope all the elements of good society. Self-respect and attachment to the place will soon find their way into the mind of such, while intelligence, morality and well-directed industry will not fail to acquire position."

THE SUREST AND MOST PERMANENT RELIEF.

In view of these arguments from competent and established authority, is it not manifestly unjust to maintain that the bill under consideration contemplates class legislation when its benificent operations extend into and ramify every interest and condition of society? It seeks to elevate and improve the condition of the poor, to afford relief to the planter and a safe and profitable investment for all who desire investments.

As a means of escape from our impoverished condition, the building up of manufactures and the developing of our mineral resources will afford the surest and most permanent relief. The value of real property, of labor, and of the products of the soil, will enhance in proportion to the growth of our manufactures. There is no principle of political economy more firmly established than that a division of capital and of labor are absolute pre-requisities to the greatness of a state and the permanent prosperity of a people. Our sad experience in the late civil war establishes this proposition. Had the cotton states carried out their own productions to the point necessary to fit them for consumption, no power on earth could have vanquished them. Our products enriched New England and the middle states, and the manufacturing lords of Great Britain. In our days of apparent strength and prosperity we imagined that the south swayed a royal sceptre which would prove as potent in war as in peace. But we were deceived. What we imagined our greatest and most powerful element of strength proved but an element of weakness. Avoiding, therefore, the errors and weaknesses of the past, let us apply ourselves intelligently and practically to the duties of the hour, which are to develop our inexhaustible supplies of coal, iron and granite, and to build up our manufacturing interests. There is a mine of wealth for the people of Georgia in the manufacture of yarns and coarse goods. The factories now in operation in this and other southern states not only compete with but can under sell at a profit as compared with similar goods manufactured by the New England mills. Any practical manufacturer in the state will testify that he can manufacture cotton yarns in Georgia, if sold at the cost of northern productions, at from four to five cents per pound cheaper than either the New England or English manufacturer. Consequently, here is a net profit of nearly five cents on the pound in favor of the southern mill. The advantages in favor of southern cotton factories are manifold: The raw material from first hands, saving the expenses of freights, insurance, storage and commissions, an abundant supply of operative labor, which can be procured cheaper than at the north, and a climate the mildness and salubrity of which are better adapted to the manufacture of cotton than that of the northern states, with water powers unsurpassed in number and volume in every section of the state.

ADVANTAGES WHICH GEORGIA PRESENTS.

Now, as Georgia possesses all the advantages enumerated, there are people who maintain that capitalists will come and seek investments here without our holding out any extraordinary inducements. But this is a mistake. We have prejudices to overcome and self-interest to conquer. So long as the southern states can be made to produce cotton and New England and Old England manufacture without competition from the south, so long will they withhold their capital at home. If they can hold us in the same position of producing the raw material, and consuming the manufactured goods, n t break up their great home interests to start anew in another country. It is not to their interest to encourage competition in the south, and they will not look favorably upon the great natural advantages which Georgia and other southern states present until we can force recognition and consideration by a healthy and vigorous competition in their own markets. But in order to accomplish these results we must have capital—surplus capital from at home and abroad—to seek investment in such companies as the Arkwright company of Savannah. Let protection to manufactures be the settled, irrevocable policy of the State. Let this house put the seal of its sanction on the measure before it. Let it be known to all the world that we offer inducements to capital invested in factories, that we desire our dormant mineral resources developed, and in the not distant future Georgia will become, not only in name but in reality, the empire state, competing for supremacy in manufactures, commerce and agriculture with the foremost states in the union.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I have not occupied the time of the house unnecessarialy, nor exhausted the patience of its members. If I have produced any arguments, however hurriedly and crudely expressed, in behalf of the bill under consideration, I trust that I have not labored in vain in the furtherance of a line of policy which should receive the active, earnest support of every thinking practical citizen of Georgia, until the objects contemplated are accomplished.

THE STEAMER MEDIATOR.

Lost in a Fog, and Breaking up on Barnegat Shoals.

List of Her Cargo—Loss $150,000—Interesting Facts for Atlanta and Augusta Merchants.

[New York Herald.]

The steamship Mediator, Captain S. G. Martin, which left New York on Thursday, bound for Port Royal, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla., went ashore on Barnegat shoals at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, and will in all probability be a total loss, her keel, according to the latest reports, having broken in two.

At the office, in this city, of Mr. H. Gelpcke, the agent of the Port Royal Steamship Company, it was stated that the cargo on the Mediator was principally intended for Augusta and Atlanta, Ga. The line of steamers to which the Mediator belonged has two vessels employed in the Port Royal and Florida trade. The other vessel employed in the line is the Vicksburg, which is due here within a few days. The line is about six months old. The wharf of these vessels is at pier No. 3 North River. We cannot tell, said the agent, what the Mediator's value is or where she is insured. She belongs to Lorillard. Her value is estimated at about $50,000 to $75,000. She made her first trip to Port Royal for us on the 24th of last September. She was much damaged by fire some time ago at Philadelphia. We received a dispatch from the captain of the Mediator this morning, notifying us of the fact that she was ashore on Barnegat shoals, and on the north point. That is all we have heard from the ship. The captain in question, S. G. Martin, is an experienced navigator and a man highly esteemed.

THE CARGO.

After wading through an infinity of documents the Herald reporter, with the help of the agent, succeeded in obtaining the following approximate list of the wrecked steamer's cargo:—

One iron suspension bridge, weighing about twenty thousand pounds, to be erected at Fernandina, Fla.

100 barrels onions and potatoes.
130 packages hardware.
80 barrels apples.
20 cases whiskey.
10 barrels pork and beef.
100 bags coffee.
100 barrels sugar.
33 barrels syrup.
40 bales dry goods.
12 cases boots and shoes.
53 cases potash.
80 barrels crackers.
350 packages groceries of all descriptions.
150 barrels flour.
10 packages drugs.
1,000 bales hay.
100 boxes bacon.
30 bags corn

The total value of the cargo is roughly estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. The foregoing is only a partial list of what she carried.

THE VESSEL BREAKING UP ON BARNEGAT SHOALS.

There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the steamship Mediator, belonging to the Port Royal (S. C.) and Fernandina Steamship Company, now breaking up at Barnegat Shoals, will leave her bones there, like the celebrated Flying Dutchman, years ago, and countless other steamers in later years The South Carolina, an iron steamship, after bumping on Barnegat Shoals several weeks, had the good fortune to arrive in this city, a few days ago, comparatively uninjured. The Mediator, in all probability, struck some wrecked ship's bottom, and soon bumped a hole in herself.

A Herald reporter called upon Mr. Herman Gelpcke, the agent of the Mediator in this city, last evening, who made the following statement:—

I received the following dispatch at 11 o'clock this morning, from the captain of the Mediator:

To Gelpcke, agent Port Royal and Fernandina Steamship Co., New York:
Ship is breaking up. Have put Coast Wrecking Company at work.
S. G. Martin.

This is all the news I have received from the wreck to-day. I do not know if any of the cargo is saved, and unless the weather becomes more moderate the chances of saving it are very bad. The steamer Relief, of the Coast Wrecking Company, is doubtless doing all it can to effect salvage. My own idea is that she is too much broken up for us to have any hopes of saving her. Nobody has arrived at this office yet from the scene of disaster, but the crew will probably be in New York in a few hours. Before the Mediator came into our employ she was run by the Lorillards (her owners) to Baltimore. When she was burned at Philadelphia to the water's edge, the cost of her repairs was some $60,000. Her value, as near as I can say, is about $150,000. She was built by Lorillard a little over a year ago, and was a very handsome craft in every respect. The loss of this vessel will not interfere at all with the regular running, and we shall obtain another vessel to take the place of the Mediator, which was set down to leave here for the south on the 4th of next February. We cannot yet give the public a complete list of her cargo till we have compared notes with the purser, who will probably be at this office on Monday. The cargo is insured in different companies from Boston to New Orleans, and I cannot tell you which are the heaviest losers. The Mediator was fully insured by the Lorillards, I am told.

The Wrecked Steamer Mediator.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

New York, Jan. 27.—Mr. A. J. Miner, a trainer of thorough breds, is dead.

The cargo of wrecked steamer Mediator, has been saved. Little damage.

The Weather.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

Washington, January 26.—During Thursday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states, lower barometer, higher temperature and winds veering to southerly and westerly. Cloudy and rainy weather will prevail.

King Kalakaua.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

San Francisco, January 27.—King Kalakaua arrived here last night. He will leave for Honolulu about the first of February.

The gale has subsided. No serious disasters are reported.

Ice Broke.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Wheeling, January 27.—The ice has broke. The steamers Hudson and Albion, and several barges are reported sunk.

Set at Liberty.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

Havana, January 27.—The authorities have permitted Garcia, who sold the stolen Murillo picture, to go free.

Charity Ball.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

Philadelphia, January 27.—The receipts from the Hebrew

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Fillibustering on the Civil Rights Bill.

An All Night Session.

The Florida Senatorship.

Carpenter's Chances for the Senatorship.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

THE SENATE.

Washington, January 27.—In the senate, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on claims, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate and reduce the expenses of taking testimony in behalf of claimants, to be used before the commissioners of claims, and it was indefinitely postponed. He said the objects of this bill had been already supplied by a house bill.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented a concurrent resolution from the general assembly of that state, for an appropriation of $100,000, for the improvement of Charleston harbor commerce.

LOUISIANA DISCUSSION

was resumed, and Thurman occupied the balance of the day. He reviewed, at some length, the circumstances attending the election of 1872, as well as the last election, and read frequently from the report of the senate committee in regard to the frauds of the returning board. He commented upon the president's message in reply to the resolution of the 8th inst., and said that a paper more full of omissions of material facts never emanated from a chief magistrate of this country. He argued that the dispatches of Sheridan were one-sided, and did not tell the whole truth. He replied to the charges of southern outrages, and said the great majority of homicides in the south were committed by the blacks upon the blacks, and not by the whites upon the blacks. It was a bad thing to assassinate a man, but a worse thing to assassinate the constitution of a state. These acts of the military in Louisiana have driven a dagger to the heart of free institutions in this country.

HOUSE.

Washington, January 27.—Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, as a question of privilege, called up the motion made by him last session to reconsider the vote by which the civil rights bill was referred to the judiciary committee. A point of order was raised, but the speaker decided on the authority of that day's journal of proceedings—that the right exists, and thereupon the democrats fell back upon the policy of filibustering, and the house is now engaged in that business.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The words in order inserted in the caucus action was not understood by many members. It appears that the judiciary committee had presented their bill and that a motion to reconsider was pending, which Butler, as chairman of the committee, could call up at any time. This he did to-day in order as directed by the caucus.

The house has been fillibustering all day and is still at it.

The pension committee will report favorably on a bill to pension Mexican war veterans, of whom there are twenty thousand.

The bill over which the house is fillibustering excludes the school and cemetery clauses.

Mr. Conkling will follow Mr. Thurman on the Louisiana question.

Washington, January 27.—Dilatory motions have been continued in the house until this hour—eleven o'clock. The prospect is that the session will continue until noon to-morrow. The sixteenth roll call has just commenced.

CARPENTER.

Milwaukee, January 27.—Carpenter 59; Bragg 51; scattering 18.

PINCHBACK.

Washington, January 27.—The committee on privileges and elections to consider the Pinchback case. Pinchback seems sure of having votes in the committee in his favor, and claims his seat under his original credentials, considering the new ones as an endorsement.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

New Orleans.—Before the congressional committee to-day, the testimony of Gov. Wells was continued in regard to the abstraction of forty or fifty affidavits filed by the conservatives counsel. In the case of Natchitoches, he stated that the papers from which the board made their report were taken charge of by the clerks and he knew nothing directly of the disposition made of the papers after the board had completed their session. The governor also detailed an alleged plot to assassinate him at the city hotel.

Governor Wells was informed by a friend of the design to assassinate him. The counsel desired the name of this friend, but Wells declines to give it because chance he might be injured thereby. General Anderson affirmed the statements of Wells. J. B. Zuntz was placed upon the stand by the democratic counsel to rebut testimony of Governor Wells. In regard to the attempted assassination at the City hotel he stated in substance that at the hotel on the day named, there were two drunken men, and fearing something might occur from men being drunk, he advised Mr. Scruggs to take Mr. Wells out, which was done. Did not know this to be the fact, but he was so told by Mr. Watson, the hotel proprietor. Considerable evidence was taken concerning the intimidation of voters. E. L. Pierson, of Natchitoches swore that his life was threatened and he was assaulted several times during the campaign. Several others testified to the same effect. Those who recounted murders, however, could not swear they were committed for political purposes.

FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, Jan. 27.—To-day at 12 m., both houses met in joint session and proceeded to ballot for United States senator. The first ballot was as yesterday, merely complimentary. Second ballot, ex Gov. Walker 5, Bisbee 1, Gilbert 3, Brevard 1, Call 5, Cottrell 2, Henderson 2, Samuel Walker 6, Rabey 1, Hopkins 2, Bullock 9, Walls 3, Jones 6, Conaut 1, McCaskill 3, McInn 5, Dennis 13. White 1, Simmonds 3, Martin 1, Duncan 1, McCall 2. Total uumber votes cast 76. Necessary to a choice 39.

Consecration of a Bishop.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Baltimore, January 27.—Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, late rector of Christ church in this city, was to-day consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky. The church was crowded to excess while the service continued.

Rev. G. W. Peterkin, of Memorial Church, Baltimore, acted as master of ceremonies. Rev. C. J. Gibson, of Grace Church, Petersburg, and Rev. T. A. Jaggar, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, led the morning service. The first lesson was read by Rev. Frederick James, rector of St. Marks church in this city, and the second lesson by Rev. Cannon Banchroft, of Montreal, Canada. The sermon was preached by Bishop Johns, of Virginia, and the consecration service performed by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, senior bishop of the Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Whittle, assistant bishop of Virginia, Rev. Dr. Pinkney, assistant bishop of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Kellmuth, lord bishop of Huron, Canada, took part in the ceremonies. A number of the Episcopal clergymen from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond and othkr places were present. The ceremonies were of the most impressive and interesting character.

Flood.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

Paris, January 27.—Steamboats cannot pass under the bridges on account of the flood.

Missouri, according to the Chicago Tribune, has developed an unconscious humorist. He is in the legislature, representing a proud constituency in St. Louis, and has just achieved something as neat, in its unmeditated fun, as Twain's recent unconscious effort at Hartford. A number of the "boys" subscribed some $7,000, which, in the form of plate, they proposed to present to their representative, M. K. McGrath. He was asked to be at home on a certain Saturday evening, but replied by telegraph that he would rather not come, since he understood that it was the intention "to make me a present of something appreciative. I am," added this singularly high-minded public servant, "and always have been, opposed to displays to officials in the way of presents, addresses, etc. If

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CARPETS, &c.

ALL NOW OFFERED

Regardless of Cost

OF MANUFACTURERS,

which is Cheaper than (any Goods bought at Auction and offered by other houses.)

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All orders above $20 sent free of charge to all parts of the Country.

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Three Times a Week from New York

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,

Elegant State-Room Accommodations.

SEA VOYAGE TEN TO TWELVE HOURS SHORTER via CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Railroad Co.,

and connecting roads West, in alliance with the fleet of thirteen first-classste amships to the above ports, invite attention to the quick time and regular dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

Port of Charleston.

ffering facilities of railroad and sea transportation for freight and passengers not ex elled in excellence and capacity at any other port. The following splendid Ocean steam rs are regularly on the line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN……M. S. Woodhull, Commander
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Iron Steamships

SHILAND……Alex. Hunter, Commander.
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Sailing Days—FRIDAYS.
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TOTAL CAPACITY, 40,000 BALES MONTHLY

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FALCON……Hainie, Commander
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SEA GULL……Dutton, Commander

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PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

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Steamship MERCEDITA and FLAG sails every Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C

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can be had at the principal railroad offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. State-rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases, the railroad tickets should be exchanged and berths assigned. The through tickets by this route include ransfers, meals and state room while on shipboard.

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GEORGIA RAILROAD,

and their connecting lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid moveme of freight and passengers between the Northern cities and the South and West. Fir class eating saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia and South Carolina Railroads fir class sleeping cars. Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night tra of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, del freight at distant points with great promptness. The managers will use every to satisfy their patrons that the line *VIA CHARESTON* cannot be surpassed in and the safe delivery of goods.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine insurance one-ha cent.

For further information apply to J. J. GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Atlanta, HASSELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y. S. B. General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad, or

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, Jan. 28, 1875.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

January 30th the Day.

We have engaged DeGive's opera house for the night of the 30th, and our distribution will certainly come off on that night without any further postponement. Our arrangements for the concert are nearly complete, and the programme, a varied one, will be ready for publication in a day or two. Subscriptions are coming in, and we hope none will be delayed till the last moment. All subscribers having cards, will be admitted free.

Send your subscriptions or call at the office and subscribe.

jan12—tf.

New Advertisements.

Two gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a private family.
Grand mask ball at DeGive's on the 9th of February.
Last chance to pay state and county tax.
How to operate in stocks—See advertisement of J. Hickling & Co.
Estray notice of white speckled cow and brindle calf.
Estray notice of red cow.
The Galaxy for 1875.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

DR. H. H. CARLTON is stopping at the Kimball.

WE were pleased to see B. B. Crew out at his post yesterday.

M. H. LANDWICH, Esq., of Thomaston, aid a visit to Atlanta this week.

AND he will sign his name Albert Perdue, jr., and open an insurance office.

ESTEY ORGANS are now acknowledge to be the best in the world. Call and see for yourself, at Guilford, Wood & Co.'s. jan24—sun&wed.

LET every city subscriber of THE CONSTITUTION call at the office at once and secure cards for the grand distribution and concert at DeGive's but a few days off.

IT is probable that Rev. H. H. Tucker, chancellor of the State University, will be called on to address the members of the General Assembly, in a few days, on education.

LET every city subscriber of THE CONSTITUTION call at the office at once and secure cards for the grand distribution and concert at DeGive's but a few days off.

THE second grand mask ball of the Young Men's Masquerade club, takes place at DeGive's on the night of February 9th. It will equal, if not surpass, the first.

DOOLY'S is the best and cheapest Yeast, or Baking Powder: Perfectly pure and wholesome: Every can full weight: It saves itself in milk, eggs and shortening. jan6—d1w&w1t

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a fine lot of choice evergreens to-day. Don't forget to attend the sale, for you can secure what you want at your own price.

HON. CHARLES ESTES, the efficient and live mayor of Augusta, is in the city. We learn that the repeal of the act exempting cotton factories from taxation will seriously damage a number of projected enterprises in that city.

KIMBALL HOUSE.—T G Pullman, Augusta; S H Sibley, N Y; J F Stanford, J D Stanford, Tenn; D Rarick, St Louis; M J O'Brien, Ga; T W Seary, Baltimore; M A Gee, Chattanooga; M Pettengill and wife, Peoria, Ill; Wm D Kyle, Nathan Benstein, New York; C Estes, Augusta; C T Weedy, Plainfield, N J; J J Moses, Columbus; W H Sebring, Louisville; Robt Ober, Baltimore; A L Butts, Macon; T Johnson, Ga.

LENT.—In a few days now, the gay sound of festivities in which the fashionable world luxuriate, that is the portion who observe Lent, will cease, beautiful opera cloaks, gay ball dress; in fact worldly dressing, and worldly thoughts will be laid aside. Scant repasts and religious reading will be the order of the day. Janauschek, Miss Phillips, balls at the Kimball, these must be cast aside.

The observance of Lent dates far back. First based upon traditions, it was then formally instituted as an especial church ceremonial so early as A. D. 139, by the seventh successor of St. Peter in the apostolic chair.

IN LAW.—Justice Butt made James Tate, a well known negro politician, give a bond of $20, yesterday for the city court. He is charged with receiving a quantity of brass stolen from the Air Line workshop.

A man named Hirschberg was also bound over in the same bond for the same offence.

Jacob Stafford, the negro implicated in the Casey tragedy, is in more trouble. A quantity of stolen tobacco and other goods was found in his house, and it is now generally believed that he is one of the darkies who burglarized Mr. Wylie's store not long since. Wylie has claimed the tobacco, and Stafford will be held to answer.

There were eight arrests made yesterday by the police for petty offences.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—There are some vacant dates at DeGive's Opera house now.

—We were pleased to see an Oglethorpe acquaintance, Mr. J. T. Johnson, in the city yesterday. Time has grained but few wrinkles on his face.

—Rubbish is being removed for the basement of a new store house on the Ryan lot on Whitehall street, just below Messrs. Edleman & Brown.

—Doubtless the hall of the house of representatives will be crowded to-night to hear the lecture of Colonel Sparks on Prentiss. A rare treat for those who attend.

—Our music loving people are not to hear Mrs. Snook, so charming in song, and others for awhile yet. The concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Library has been postponed. The concert will be more enjoyable when it does take place.

—THE CONSTITUTION concert and distribution at DeGive's bids fair to be highly entertaining. Very great interest is being manifested, many seats already secured. We would not be surprised Saturday night, "about 8½ o'clock, to see many knocking on the outside" door for admission, and no seats.

—The largest number of ladies seen this session in the gallery of the senate, was present yesterday. Poets rave of mouths sweeter than the honey comb and redder than a cloven cherry; of eyes softer and brighter than a dove's; of complexions smoother than silk from Persian looms, and Tennyson dreamed of "sweet girl graduates in their golden hair." Well, very few of our dignified law makers sat with their heads down while in the senate chamber yesterday. In fact one or two of them were promoted—changed their seats—went up higher.

The Sunny South.

The third number of this valuable contribution to southern literature is on our table, and is fully equal to the preceding numbers, which won for it a place that no enterprise of the kind ever before reached. Its contents are varied—solid reading, thrilling tales, and sparkling gems of poetry. Mr. Seals seems to have awaken the genius of the south, and deserves the generous support of the public.

Amongst the contributions to this number is a biographical sketch of Gen. Lucius J. Gartrell, of the city of Atlanta, accompanied with a most faithful and excellent likeness.

The sketch is well written, and brings prominently to view the leading incidents of his life as a civilian and military man. It is a just tribute to the character of this distinguished gentleman—his worth as a man, his intellectual power, brilliant success as a lawyer, and his forensic eloquence. We commend the "Sunny South" most heartily.—*Griffin Messenger.*

The Western Railroad of Alabama.

There are $750,000 of first mortgage bonds. On Saturday a called meeting of the directors of the Georgia railroad was held in Augusta to consider the report of the committee on this road. The matter, after discussion, was referred back to the committee with directions to confer with the directors of the Central railroad in regard to uniting in taking charge of the affairs of the corporation, and also to ascertain what arrangement can be made with the first mortgage bondholders. The Western railroad extends from Columbus and West Point to Selma, Ala., and is about 165 miles in length. It seems to be the general idea that the Central and Georgia roads will soon take charge jointly of the

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Lecture of Johnathan Norcross.

A small audience greeted Mr. Norcross last night at James' Hall, but his hearers were entertained with a strong and forcible address. On the stage we noted Hon. G. J. Orr, State School Commissioner, Mayor Hammock, S. B. Hoyt, J. C. Peck and others.

Upon entering on the discussion of his theme, Mr. Norcross said that there were three institutions in Atlanta worthy of special notice, as they were valuable adjuncts to her prosperity—her Public Schools, the Yong Men's Library, and the Mechanic's Institute.

He laid down as fundamental rules:

1. God made man with a yearning and desire for knowledge, and that yearning could only be met by a public school system.

2. The education of the children in virtue and knowledge forms the only means to strengthen the understanding and uphold civilization.

3. Wealth can never be enjoyed without moral and intellectual culture, and that enjoyment is augmented or diminished with the degree of moral and intellectual culture attained.

He cited examples from ancient history to prove the power of education, commencing with Egypt, and successively continuing it with examples from the Hebrews, Sparta, Athens and Greece.

Then coming down to modern times he cited Switzerland, Great Britain, and Prussia as examples of the moral, intellectual and physical power acquired by liberal education.

Prussia, previous to the war with France, had 24,500 schools and 31,000 teachers.

New England, with her barren soil and bleak rocks, was also cited.

Ohio paid in 1874 $10,000,000 for education, and in 1873 $7,000,000.

Pennsylvania had in 1874 850,000 children attending public schools; expenditures, $8,847,000. For the past ten years the increase has been gradual.

Education cannot be accomplished by private enterprise. When you advocate the state providing for the education of all the children you are met with the objection that the property of the rich man should not be taxed to educate the children of other people. The earth demands a return to it of what is taken from her bosom. And shall not the wealth derived from the productions of labor pay something in return? The safety of society depends upon the morality and virtue of the laboring classes. There must be in all communities a large proportion who labor, and a number of widows, orphans and invalids to be taken care of. And wealth is not diminished by making it pay for the education of the people. They are rendered morally better and more productive and skillful. We want 200,000 young men in Georgia to-day to make the farm pay $40 where it now pays $5. Georgia, with her salubrious climate, unsurpassed water, and agricultural and mining resources, is capable of sustaining a population of 20,000,000. Educate every child in her midst, and the child is now born who will see Georgia as wealthy and prosperous as any on the American continent.

He then alluded to the public school system of Georgia, and urged our legislators to sustain and develop it. A tax of one mill on the property of the state, with the fund now on hand, would give five months schooling to every child in it. Put it to two mills, and if you must fall, fall as a martyr in this great cause.

He said that Governor Smith was right, when he replied to a western man that we intended to make Georgia a manufacturing and mining region. We can only succeed by liberal, universal education.

He concluded with a glowing and eloquent portrayal of the grand results of education, and was greeted with applause.

Prof. Orr, State School Commissioner, was called out, but asked to be excused, as he was too hoarse to speak.

Prof. Mallon, after repeated calls, made a terse and pungent speech. The subject of having a public school system was one to be determined by the people. If they desired one they would have the right to have a system established. The necessities of the people require water works, streets and side walks, police, etc. Men may just as well plead that these should be left to private enterprise as that of education. Men say we are willing to be taxed to educate the children of the widow and the sick, and yield at once the principle in doing so. Whatever the necessities of the people require to be done for the general good, and they resolve to do, is right and proper. Mr. Mallon was greeted with long applause.

THE CONCERT.

Nearly One-Half of the Best Reserved Seats Taken.

Yesterday a large number of reserved seats were taken. Nearly all the gentlemen take extra seats for ladies. Call at Phillips & Crew's book and music store and secure seats this morning.

EVERY CARD

is entitled to a ticket for admission, and a reserved seat will be furnished on its presentation. We trust that every gentleman, who possibly can, will take a lady with him, and thus contribute to the Orphan Homes, to which all admission receipts go. Our subscribers should secure reserved seats, *at once*, as they will be taken rapidly. All subscribers must secure their admission tickets at Phillips & Crew's, as *positively* on the night of the concert

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

will be required of all who do not present tickets at the door, as it would create too much confusion and consume too much time to examine cards. Subscribers therefore must procure their admission tickets beforehand.

THE LADIES

will be out in force, and we trust they will assist in realizing as large an amount as possible for the charity mentioned. The price of admission to those not holding cards is only *fifty cents*, and we can promise rare fun on the occasion. Messrs. Lowe, Holland and Billups, alone on the violin and banjo, will elicit enthusiastic applause, and with song convulse the audience with merriment. Secure seats before the best are taken.

A Mississippi Robber Caught.

On the night of the 3d of last December, the house of an old gentleman living in Itawambie county, Mississippi, was burglariously entered and $3,000 taken from a trunk under the bed in which he was sleeping. Suspicion was directed to a party named Andrew Yarborough, against whom a warrant was accordingly issued. But the bird had flown and his hiding place had to be discovered. It was known that he came originally from Edgefield county, S. C., and two relations of the robbed party, S. E. Roberts and J. J. Whitehead, after obtaining the necessary requisition from the governor of Mississippi, set out in the search of Yarborough, directing their course in this direction. Last Thursday they passed through Augusta on their way to Edgefield. While there, however, Mr. Roberts received information which led him to believe that the man he was hunting was in this city. He, therefore, turned back, came to this place and lodged information of the matter with the chief of police. The officers at once set to work and last Saturday night arrested Yarborough just as he was getting on a train at the union depot with the intention of going to Texas. He was locked up in the guard house and on Monday morning was taken charge of by Mr. Roberts, who left for Mississippi with his prisoner. Mr. Whitehead followed Monday night.

Of the three thousand dollars stolen by Yarborough nineteen hundred dollars were in gold, and the remainder in greenbacks. The gold Yarborough says he left with a negro near Aberdeen, Miss. The currency he brought on with him. Only two hundred and one dollars of this were found on his person when he was arrested, so that he must have had a "high old time" in Augusta during his month's visit. He will probably be given free quarters in the Mississippi penitentiary.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Atlanta Board of Trade.

Sitting in the chamber of the Atlanta board of trade and seeing a "Rex" banner on the wall, it is not a little singular that thought should wander far back, and that the reporter calls to mind the fact that Cromwell was the first person to give chambers of commerce something of the importance and general idea which we now attach to it. The grim old protector inaugurated a vehicle which has since been used so largely in the way of wild speculations. In 1665, he appointed his son Richard, along with many lords of his council, judges and merchants of London, York, Newcastle and other English cities, to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic could be best promoted.

Charles the Second, after the restoration, and in imitation of this example, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation. This monarch subsequently established also a board of trade, which was established in 1772, and a new council for the affairs of trade, on its present basis, was inaugurated.

A sketch of the various exchanges and boards of different countries and cities, might prove interesting, had we space, to our business men. It is to be regretted that a larger number of the business men of our city are not connected with the board, and that a greater number of the regular members do not attend the daily meetings. The benefits that have accrued to the trade of our city, and the manner of conducting business since the board was first established, are scarcely appreciated by our merchants.

Hard Times.

Well, there is a complaint of a scarcity of money. Over one hundred newspapers are published in Georgia, and you rarely open one without finding from one to five articles from different writers, on hard times, and how to prevent them. Usury, emigration, and kindred topics, are discussed to help build up our old state, and to make money more plentiful. Suppose the writer of each article should exert himself to first bring a settler to Georgia, induce him to work, and secondly go to work with him, would we not have more money, more provisions, and fewer complaints of hard times?

DEPUTY SHERIFF WELLS gives the last warning to delinquent tax payers. Don't

HON. B. H. HILL.

For Congress from the 9th.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—Allow me space in your unanimously appreciated paper, to say a few things of the eagle orator, not only of og Georgia, or the southern states, but of our United States. I allude to the Hon. B. H. Hill. First, the people, the whole people, white and colored, of this broad country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific should return him thanks for the speech of his life delivered in the representatives hall on the 20th, inst. in the city, especially and certainly should all thank him who love the constitution of our fathers frames, for aur common country

Again, all lovers of the constitution are indebted to him for the exposition of the true state of the country and the policy of the Grant party.

Mr. Hill is right in saying that in 1876 will be the most important election ever held since the formation of our government. Should the radical party hold possession of this government by re-election in 1876, the whole country may expect trouble, and the poor southern states may expect reconstruction and military rule and greater poverty. Lovers of constitutional government, from one side of this country to the other, north and south, east and west, in the language of *our* Ben Hill, "should wake up" and see that this great country of our fathers is perpetuated, free and happy.

In order to do this, it is necessary to put down ("the true rebels") "the only rebels against constitutional government," to-wit: the republican party.

This present session of congress needs our best and most able men, finest talent, truest patriots, strongest debaters, mature thinkers—men whose influence in the annals of the government can and will be felt, and who commands the highest respect of our political enemies. Such men will save the south by preventing legislation in congress between now and 1876.

By such legislation the party in power might control the electoral college in 1876, and thereby continue this power of rule and ruin. One of the men the whole south needs and wants in congress is B. H. Hill, of our state. Let our fellow-citizens of the ninth call with one united voice, and call at once, for Mr. Hill to represent them at Washington in the place made vacant by a wise Providence, in the removal by death of the Hon. Garnett McMillan. To this all the people in every district in Georgia (excepting his jealous enemies) our gallant Gordon, and our representatives, with one exception will shout loud and long a hearty amen.

BUCK.

JANUARY 30TH.

Still More Help for the Concert.

We have the pleasure of announcing yesterday that, in view of the fact that all the admission fees of our Distribution Concert are to be given to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes in and near this city,

COL. THOS. F. LOWE,

the inimitable violinist, would contribute his services to the entertainment. This, in itself, would attract hundreds to DeGive's opera house, as to listen to Colonel Lowe's manipulation of the violin and his rendition of the glorious old time tunes, is second only to that of the famous Ole Bull himself. He rarely appears, and only when he can contribute to a charity. Also, that

RARE DR. SID HOLLAND,

whose banjo solos and comic songs have never been surpassed in Atlanta, and who makes the very walls shake with convulsive merriment, in the same laudable spirit, cheerfully consented to take part in the programme. These two gentlemen, even without the splendid orchestra we have engaged, would make a capital entertainment; but we are not through with the programme.

This morning we are delighted to add to the list of those willing to contribute to the charitable object in view,

DR. E. S. BILLUPS,

whose violin, and banjo songs are such, as are worthy of a hundred miles travel to hear.

ADMISSION.

We have announced that subscribers holding cards will be admitted free. All others will be charged, but the price of admission will be only fifty cents. In answer to inquiries we state that reserved seats can be obtained, and due notice will be given how to procure them. The entire expense of the opera house and band will be paid by us and be our contribution to the orphan homes—the *gross* receipts of admission going to the institutions named.

THE CONCERT

and distribution will occupy only abont one hour and a half. The awarding of the presents will in itself be intensely interesting and afford considerable amusement. We shall announce before the day some additional gifts. Perfect order will be kept, and every possible provision made for the comfort and enjoyment of the ladies and gentlemen present.

Sale of Lots Yesterday.

The sale of lots in the new town of Clarkston, ten miles from this city on the Georgia R. R. came off as per advertisement, yesterday. There were a large number of persons present. Messrs. Wallace & Fowler were the auctioneers. The sale footed up $2,200, an average of $80. per acre. The barbecue was excellent. Lots 1, 2 and 3, 66⅔ feet by 200, were bought by D. W. Blocker at $27.50 each. Lots 4, 5, 16, same size were bought by Samuel Dean, at $27.50; $30.50 and $50 respectively.

Lot 7 was bought by Walter Wallace for $26.50.
Lot 8 Col. J. W. Goldsmith $21.
Lot 9 D. F. Butler $19.75.
Lots 10 and 11 J. D. Bice $18 each.
Lot 12 D E Butler $24.
Lot 28 Fowler & Simms, $65.50.
Lots 29 and 30 S Dean, $55 each.
Lot 31 T H New $56.25.
Eot 32 Joseph Walker $85.
Lot 33 Mrs E L Walker $1.15.
Sot 34 J P Ray $1.10.
Dots 35 and 36 E E Mattox $76 each.
Dots 37 and 38 S B Hart $45 each.
Lot 39 S G Campbell $80.
Lots 40 and 41 Geo Hillyer $44.50 each.
Lot 42 Geo Hillyer $40.
Lot 43 D P Kendrick $25.
Lot 44 D E Butler $50.
Lot 45 W W Clark $100.
Lot 46 200 by 205 Dr W C Moore $52.50.
Lot 47 S B Hopt $43.
Lot 48 Geo Hillyer $52.
Lot 49 S B Hoyt $51.
Lots 50 and 51 W W Roach Jr $60. each.
Lot 52 G A Ramspeck $41.
Lot 53 L Dean $21.
Lot 19 Dr W C Moore $41.
Lot 20 J Woolly $40.50.
Lot 21. John Glenn $52.
Lots 22 and 23 J Buice $25 each.
Lots 24 and 25 J Reese $28.50 each.
Lots 26 and 27 J H Born $18.50 each.
Lots 56 and 55 D W Blocker $22.50 each.

The Casey Murder Case.

As annouced in an article on the first page, the negro, Purifyer, was taken out to Casey's house yesterday afternoon for identification. The wife fully recognized him, as also did the nearly murdered man. He signified to the officers present that this negro was one of the trio who entered the store. Purifyer, when arrested, attempted to account for the blood found on his coat, by saying that he had just come from a hog killing. He was tied up securely when taken out, and quite a crowd followed him both ways. Many of his own race have expressed their willingness to lynch him if Casey should die.

THE WOUNDED MAN,

Casey's condition was unchanged when we last heard from him yesterday. He is hanging on to life by a mere thread, and his physicians refuse to give any positive opinion. The chances are against him.

THE LATEST.—Casey is dead.

Grand Closing Out Sale Regardless of Cost of Manufacturers.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., beg leave to draw the attention of the ladies and public generally, to their immense stock of winter goods, comprising silks, black alpacas, French, German and English dress goods, mourning goods of all description, shawls, cloaks, blankets, flannels, towels, linen damask, napkins, domestic goods, gents' and ladies underwear, hosiery, notions, ribbons, flowers, feathers, etc., etc. Carpets, oil cloths, and all other goods, are sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Please call and examine.

jan183-dtf

Legislature Dots.

The bill to incorporate the Atlanta Savings' Bank was read the first time in the House yesterday.

Mr. Calhoun, of this city, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to amend the game law so as to allow the killing of night hawks and bull-bats.

Among the young members of the House, Messrs. Black, Turner, of Brooks, Smith, of Lowndes, and Hammond have taken the front rank as earnest, working members, with sound judgments, and whose counsels are full of prudence and wisdom.

Book Notice.

White Hand. A story, by ELLA FARMAN. D. Lathrop & Co., Publishers, Boston. Phillips & Crew, Atlanta.

This book is highly commended by critics. It is said to be full of vivacity and power. It is a genuine American novel, and is interesting not only to the thoughtful reader, but also to the mere lover of the sensational by its dramatic delineation.

Carpets to Close.

We are offering great inducement in carpets to close our present stock, in order to make room for unusually large spring purchases.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Usury.

FORSYTH, GA., January 26.

Editors Constitution:—We differ with Mr. A. in many of his views, as expressed in his letter on the subject of usury laws.

First, we would ask what line of argument could be offered or devised, so forcible as the common sense view of the subject, which he says first convinced him that the old usury laws should be repealed, viz: that the contract for the use of money should be left to the parties contracting. Certainly there is nothing plainer; nothing more practical and just, or more in accordance with common sense. And we are only surprised that Mr. A., who, we are inclined to believe practices all these qualities, ever found cause to repudiate them.

Mr. A. says he was of the opinion that a repeal of usury laws would cause an influx of northern capital, and consequently render money cheap; but that, after less than two years' experience on that line, he has become convinced that his first judgment was in error, as he has seen no influx of capital to cheapen money. Therefore, the legislature should re-enact the usury laws. We would ask Mr. A. if the eight years experience with usury laws, since the war, was not, to say the least of it, as fatal to the aforesaid influx as the two years without usury laws have been?

Then, why re-enact laws to increase the amount of our capital, when years of experience have already taught us that they will not accomplish that object. The commercial community see and know the advantages, and consequently hold open arms to invite and induce northern money to flow in our channels. And the great question with us is, why has it not done so? Certainly not for the want of bidders—even at conventional rates—for the south is full of them. Certainly not because the rates were not high enough, for almost any per cent. has been obtainable. Least of all, would we suppose that this capital has been kept out because the legislature of our state does not restrict the capitalist to seven per cent. for his money? Who but Mr. A. would ever have thought of using this as an argument for re-enacting those laws which are but the relics of past years; and which our own experience teaches us are inoperative?

Suppose that the supply of bacon in the city of Atlanta was inadequate to the demand, and that the dealers were realizing 25 per cent. on their purchases, would any sane man attempt to increase the supply by a legislative enactment, that dealers should not realize over two per cent. on their investment? The same law governs the desire for speculation, whether it be in greenbacks or bacon. And if legislative restriction would keep out the one, it would certainly keep out the other.

But we do believe that there is a broad, plain, and overwhelming reason why northern capital has not been brought into our state, and that this reason is found in the want of *protection*, which the constitution and laws of Georgia afford all capital. We find in that constitution a provision for a homestead, and we have known that homestead to shelter ten thousand dollars worth of property from just creditors. We have seen and known from experience that moneyed men in our own midst would rather lock up their capital, or put it at slow interest in stocks and bonds, rather than take the risk of loaning their money under the non-protective laws of our state. This every man in our midst knows to be a fact. And directly from this fact has sprung the exorbitant rates of interest that has blasted and withered the earnest efforts of the striving masses to recuperate from the effects of the late war. Nothing could draw this capital from its hiding place, but the over-weaning argument of forty and fifty per cent. Is it any wonder that demand, being entrenched behind so formidable a breast work as a five or ten thousand dollar homestead, supply should decline to present himself upon the field in front. If the generous southerner fails to use his capital in this conflict, is it reasonable to suppose that the Yankee with his acknowledged cupidity, will take the risk in such an unequal contest? Disbelieve it who may, but there is where our trouble lies, and there it will remain, while the present or any other constitution maintaining such doctrine exists.

Then we say give capital the protection it deserves, and will have, before you can have the benefits of its influence. Let everything a man has—unless it is a mean shelter for his family—be subject to just debts. Then let money be placed upon the market for what it will bring, and the universal law of supply and demand will regulate the balance.

Again, Mr. A. says: "Ten years' experience has demonstrated the necessity of a rigid usury law." And why? He answers: First, money is not property but a representative of values. That may be true, but that simple fact does not prove that a representative of values is worth just 7 per cent. or even 10.

But let us examine and see if this representative of values is a fair representative under usury laws at 7 per cent.

Suppose A loans B $1,000, which is worth in our market 12 per cent, but usury laws only allow 7 per cent, and A confines himself to them. B gives as security property worth $1,500. In sixty days this property goes up to $2,000. Thus you see the value has increased thirty-three and a third per cent., while the representative remains fixed at 7 per cent. Now, we say it is not a fair representative of values under the usury laws; for in this instance it represented two thirds of the property when the contract was made, and in sixty days' time it only represented one-half of the property.

But you may say it is in the nature of the transaction that the interest of A should be fixed. We say not necessarily so. Had A the right to contract he might make his interest bear the same ratio to the value of the property, at any given time, that it bore in the beginning.

As capital is the representative of values which fluctuate, therefore it must fluctuate or have within it, some where, the property of elasticity. That elasticity can only be found in the interest. Therefore, the interest must fluctuate.

To illustrate: In the south capital or money may be represented by mules, horses, cattle, hogs, the growing crop, etc. These values are changeable, so much so that the capital which represents them demands a higher rate of interest than it would on property less liable to accident or injury. This fact is patent in our daily transactions. In Savannah, Atlanta or Nashville, real estate may be the article most generally represented by capital. These values being less liable to fluctuation, capital is obtainable at more moderate rates of interest. But let us go into Wall street and examine values to be represented by capital. There we find gold, silver, stocks and bonds which are represented by capital, and there we find the lowest rates of interest known in our country prevailing. Even these values change, which gives rise to the gold exchange, &c., by means of which these changes are manipulated and watched with the greatest zeal. Thus the price of money is dictated by science and skill, and then it fluctuates from day to day. Then we conclude, that if, where loans are made upon the most solid values, and most skillfully handled, and the fluctuation of those values dictate the rate of interest, then where these values are less reliable, and their fluctuation less skillfully or accurately ascertained, the rates of interest should have wider scope, and if controled by the fluctuation of the values, represented by money, then interest should be left free to be determined by the parties to each contract.

But Mr. A. says men are hopeful, over sanguine and when facilities are offered will borrow, etc. How does he hope to remedy this evil by fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent. Would that allay their hopeful and over sanguine temperament. Ah! Would it enable them to borrow money enough to pay their debts? Would it not rather induce such temperaments to borrow even more when men were forced to loan money at 7 per cent. when actually it was worth 12 or more. Men may be over sanguine in the purchase of real estate or digging gold. Is that any reason why the legislature should fix the price of lands or the price of picks and shovels? The same author suggests 7 per cent. for some and 10 per cent for others. How would he make the distinction? Would he say 7 per cent. for bankers and 10 per for private capitalists? Certainly that would be it; for experience teaches me that if any preference is shown, the bankers have it. Then he says he *greatly* doubts if even the banks have been benefitted by the change. That suggestion hardly admits of a doubt. Nor did I suppose it was intended specially for their benefit; but rather though it came in under Mr. A's "axiom." The general laws should be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number, and I supposed that the people had it under that "axiom." No, Mr. A., a reduction from a higher to a lower rate of interest will not induce capital to come into Georgia. For two years of experience has taught us that even an increased rate will not, of itself do the work.

Mr. A. says take away the temptation to borrow, and necessity will point out relief. What greater temptation could be offered than to let money at 7 per cent., when men are willing and anxious to take it at 20 per cent. Why, sir, there are men who would take all the money in Wall Street at that, and a homestead besides.

But our friend A tells us that the repeal of the usury laws has caused capitalists to withdraw their money from the banks and to go upon the streets with it. Now, certainly that is their privilege, and I do not know that the banks have any right to complain. In fact, one of the strongest arguments against usury laws is, that when the fixed rate of interest is lower than the actual value of money, the laws in most instances cannot be enforced, and the banks are the most apt in evading the law. Again, the effect of a forced low rate of interest is to mass the capital in banks. For most men of means, when low rates of interest prevail, prefer placing it in banks, and the banks, feeling the strength of their monopoly, are stiffer in their accommodations, and the poorer class of people are unable to reach a loan. While a conventional rate of interest, on the other hand, causes money to be withdrawn from the banking monopolies into the hands of real owners, where the masses are better able to reach it. Therefore, according to Mr. A's "axiom," let there be no legislating on the subject.

NOW AND THEN.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks and fine dress goods is unequalled in the city, both as to quality and to prices. Call and examine at

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

The Fortunate Subscribers Soon Known.

Reserved Seats for the Concert Going—More Aid.

The distribution of gifts to our subscribers is only three days off. All who desire to participate had better subscribe to-day, if living in the city.

We have the pleasure of announcing that in addition to those already announced,

MR. FRANK HOLLAND

has consented to assist on the piano. His musical talent ranks with the very best.

RESERVED SEATS

are going. We should not be surprised if the entire parquet should be reserved before night. Let it be remembered that all admission receipts go to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes.

COTTON FACTORY.

Citizens Address.

Fellow Citizens:—What ever enterprise tends towards the prosperity of Atlanta should receive the hearty approval and earnest support of every good citizen. The superiority of our commercial advantages are conceded, and we only require the introduction of large manufacturing enterprise to utilize our surplus labor that our wealth, population and general prosperity may be doubled and trebled, and our city become the great commercial and manufacturing center of the south.

It is well understood that nothing is so important to us at present as the establishment of a large, first class cotton factory. A committee, composed of twenty-five of our prominent business citizens, have taken the matter of a cotton factory in hand; they have adopted a plan for subscriptions and assessments on the capital stock, that is thoroughly wise and practical. It is a plan that the capitalist, the merchant, the clerk and the mechanic, can alike accept and each add something to the general fund for the accomplishment of this grand object. This committee report over one hundred thousand dollars already subscribed, and a meeting of the subscribers is called to be held at Mechanic's Institute hall, on Saturday night, the 27th, instant.

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the plan for raising the necessary capital and heartily approve it. The committee will, between this date and the 25th of February, call upon our citizens, and we earnestly entreat every one to favorably consider the matter, so that when the subscription lists are presented, they will be ready to subscribe something. We must not let this effort to build a cotton factory in Atlanta fail. Therefore, let every man prove his interest in the matter by subscribing for one share or more.

C. C. Hammock, mayor, Joseph E. Brown, J. A. Stewart, L. J. Gartrell, Henry Banks, sr., A. L Dorsey, L. M. McDaniel, J. Oliver, Collier & Venable, Otis Jones, W. W. Compton, Burroughs & Wing, Phillips & Crew, R. F. Maddox, McCluskey & Gramling, J. H. Low, McKoy & Roberts, W. Powers & Son, T. H. Chandler, Henry Seltzer, Madison Bell, J. E. Owens, Hunnicutt & Bellingraths, C. S. Solomon, Thos. Pullum & Co., Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

COMMITTEE.

E. E. Rawson, B. J. Wilson, Jno. Stephens, A. Haas, J. C. Peck, W. B. Lowe, S. M. Inman, L. Scofield, B. F. Longley, J. R. Wylie E. P. Howell, T. G. Healey, J. R. Wallace, J. J. Toon, G. W. Adair, A. Murphy, J. W. English, O. H. Jones, H. I. Kimball, Samuel Hape, Wm. Goodnow, M. Trunks, Ed. Mercer, E. Parsons, John H. James, Jonathan Norcross, Julius L. Brown, J. C. Kimball.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Appropriations by the Legislature.

A Card from Hon. W. P. Price.

A bill is now pending before the general assembly to appropriate money to the State College of Agriculture at Athens to purchase suitable apparatus for the same; and also to appropriate five thousand dollars to the Agricultural College at Dahlonega, to be used in repairs, and the purchase of suitable apparatus for the same.

In the opinion of some of the members, this would be a donation or gratuity. This is a grave error into which these gentlemen have fallen, as a recurrence to past legislation, and facts will correct at once. It will be remembered that the State of Geogia, by legislature enactment, accepted the grant of land scrip from the general government (from which the sum of $243,000 has been realized), and in accepting said grant, the legislature also bound the the state to comply with the conditions imposed by congress. What were those conditions?

1. That no part of the money arising from the sale of the scrip shall be used for any purpose, except for the endorsement, support and maintenance of one or more colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to reach such branches of learning as relates to agriculture and the mechanic arts. 2d. That a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the capital sum may be used in the purchase of lands for experimental farms. 3d. No portion of said fund or interest shall be used, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. 4th. That the state shall *provide* the college or colleges established under this act.

Up to this time the state of Georgia has never provided any college building under the requirements of the act of congress. The citizens of Athens have generously and patriotically stepped forward and erected a beautiful building at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars, Subsequent to the occupation by the state of the scrip, congress supplemented the amount given to Georgia, by donating that splendid edifice known as the Mint property at Dahlonega, which cost the government upwards of seventy thousand dollars. By these means the state has not been, thus far, called upon to provide the buildings, as the act of congress contemplated she should. The building at Dahlonega, which has been well preserved, now sadly needs a new roof, school furniture, and some apparatus not yet provided by the individual friends of the college. These the state should not hesitate a moment in providing. It should likewise perform its duty to the parent college at Athens. These things the state is legally bound to do, and I presume that the members will cheerfully do it, when they are informed of their duty in the premises. Both these colleges are now furnishing free tuition to hundreds of young men in the state; the Dahlonega college also educating a large number of young ladies, without any charge of tuition whatever.

The appropriations are needed now, and needed badly. The amounts will come back to the state more than four fold, in the cultivation of the minds and intellects of our children.

It is not a donation or gift to these institutions, but it is a legal obligation the state is under, which she will not willingly ignore.

W. P. PRICE.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

The Great Concert.

The Terms of Admission.

Receipts at the Door to be Given to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes.

The distribution of gifts to our subscribers will occur at DeGive's opera house, on the night of the 30th. Five thousand dollars will be awarded, including *one thousand dollars* in gold, one thousand dollars in greenbacks, a splendid $1,000 Chickering square grand piano; still another beautiful piano, and a large number of other presents, among them the famous Durham taurus, so often mentioned in another Atlanta paper, and our right and title to which we shall pass over to the fortunate winner.

THE OPERA HOUSE

will be well lighted and warmed. As several thousand people are expected to attend, and the house will be filled, policemen will be on duty to preserve perfect order. As announced, there will be

A GRAND CONCERT

on the occasion, a rare programme having been prepared by the splendid Gate City band in full orchestra. We do not hesitate in saying that this part of the entertainment will be as fine as any since the Theodore Thomas orchestra was in Atlanta. additions to the programme, probably singing.

THE TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All subscribers holding cards will be admitted free. To others there will be an admission fee of fifty cents. All the expenses of the opera house and of the concert will be defrayed by the proprietors of this journal, and the total admission receipts will be divided between the Baptist Orphan Home in Atlanta and the Methodist Orphan Home near Decatur. The authorities of those institutions have been so notified. Tickets of admission will be ready in a few days.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Have an exceedingly attractive stock of staple and fancy dry goods, and are offering great inducements to cash customers, at their two stores, 66 and 68 Whitehall street. 1w

THE following letters patent were issued to citizens of the state of Georgia, during the week ending January 19, 1875:

Fire place grates—J. L. Lester, Atlanta.

Reported by Fitch & Fitch, solicitors of patents, No. 21 Park Row, New York city, through Hoke Smith, counsellor at law.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.—The spring meeting of the Savannah jocky club, which commences on Monday next, will be one of the most brilliant gatherings in the annals of our turf. Thirty-six horses already on the ground.—The hairless horse Caoutchouc," is on exhibition in this city.—During the past week, Savannah received and sold fifteen thousand shad.——By the showing of Chatham county taw books, value fo city and town property for 1874, $12.871.090. During the year, a decrease of $258.190 value of merchandise.——Major Gallaher, of the Quitman Independent, will publish in Savannah, a weekly religious newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Christian church.——On Monday, Mr. R. D. Cole, a well thought of young gentleman, in this community, attempted to take his life by shooting himself in the left side, with a pistol. He will recover. —*News.*

AUGUSTA.—The workmen in the Georgia railroad shops in the city have been put on half time. Cause—very little work to be done at present.——The St. Andrew's society of Augusta had a pleasant anniversary celebration of the birthday of Burns, on Monday night.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ATHENS.—Quite a number of cases of small-pox have been developed in the neighborhood of Big Creek church, on the line of Clarke and Oglethorpe counties.——Mr. W. H. Griffeth, of this city died on Sunday last.—*Southern Watchman.*

COVINGTON—Mr. David Dickson, the great cotton seed man of middle Georgia, is dangerously sick at his home in Oxford.——Prof. J. L. Jones, has left Covington to take charge of Cokesbury (S. C.) Institute.—Pulmonary diseases prevails to an alarming extent in this community.—*Covington Star.*

DALTON.—A good many new buildings are going up in various parts of the city. ——The new Baptist church is still progressing.—*Enterprise.*

MACON.—The surviving soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the Confederate States, residing in Bibb county have organized "the Bibb county survivors association of Confederate soldiers." B. C. Smith, elected president; W. A. Ross, W. W. Carnes, S. S. Dunlap and Jasper Green were elected vice president; G. W. Gustin, secretary, and J. P. Fort, treasurer.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

A Dramatic Point in the Beecher Trial.

[N. Y. Times.]

Every question gained in intensity and searching sarcasm, until finally Judge Porter, in reference to Mr. Beecher's letter received by Moulton on August 4, 1874, said: "Up to that time he (Mr. Beecher) had never tried to do you wrong." Moulton had gradually grown excited, and the question was hardly concluded, when he answered in a quick, disturbed manner: "No, only that he wanted me to lie for him." Ex-Judge Porter instantly answered: "And you did lie for him?" Moulton leaned back in his chair, looked at the counsel for a moment or two, and then slowly but clearly answered: "I did." Mrs. Tilton and her friends were smiling and looking on Judge Porter with an appreciative glance of admiration. Mrs Tilton turned toward Moulton, and, while holding her fan before her face, laughed at his answer. The general audience waited eagerly for the next utterance of counsel or witness. It came in a novel shape; for no sooner had Moulton said "I did," than ex-Judge Porter, with all the disdain and mistrust which could be concentrated in his speech and attitude, craned forward his neck, and in a sibilant whisper said, "we have your word for it." A murmur of surprise run through the court room; the counsel for the plaintiff seemed astonished: Mrs. Tilton and her friends were jubilant in their open expression of gratification; Moulton's eyes flashed with anger, his generally immobile face twitched nervously; his hands, which were crossed on his breast, rapidly sought the side rails of the witness chair, and there was every prospect of a stirring scene, when Judge Neilson threw cold water on the fire, by rapping vigorously with his gavel, and remarking, "counsel will not comment on the answers of the witness." Porter, with a satisfied smile on his face, turned to the jury and said: "It may not be proper to do so at this time." This was beyond question the great dramatic point of the day. From this moment Moulton seemed to gain strength and coolness.

The Legislature and the Insurance Companies.

In our local department yesterday we printed the bill relative to insurance companies, recently passed by the senate. If we understand the provisions of this measure, its operations will be unjust to the insurance companies engaged in business in our state, and before it passes the house we trust it will be fairly discussed in all its bearings, so that if it is found to be inequitable it may be disposed of accordingly.

It is evidently the intention of this bill to throw the onus of proof, in cases of litigation, almost entirely upon the insurance company relieving the assured from the necessity of producing such documentary evidence as might be used by the insurance company. Furthermore, it releases the assured from the most important obligations and conditions of the contract with the company, and holds the latter strictly to the terms thereof. Obviously this is unjust, and we are not surprised to learn that some of the most substantial and reliable companies now doing business in the state will withdraw their agencies if the bill becomes a law. Such withdrawal, at this time, might, in the course of events, take the shape of a public calamity.—*Savannah News.*

A Boy Who Loved His Teacher.

Passing one of the city schools yesterday we listened to the scholars singing "Oh, how I love my teacher, dear." There was one boy with a voice like a tornado, who was so enthusiastic that he emphasized every word, and roared, "Oh, how I love my teacher, dear" with vim that left no possible doubt of his affection. Ten minutes after, that boy had been stood on the floor for putting shoemaker's wax on his teacner's chair, got three demerit marks for drawing a picture of her with red chalk on the back of an atlas, been well shaken for putting bent pins in another boy's chair, scolded for whistling out loud, sentenced to stay in after school for drawing ink moustaches on his face and blacking another boy's nose, and soundly slapped for slapping 330 spit-balls up against the ceiling, and throwing a big one into a girl's ear. You cannot believe half a boy says when he sins.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.*

NOVEL DEVICE TO DO AWAY WITH MOTHERS.—A description of the new grand opera house in Paris, says: "Immediately behind the stage lies the already famous *foyer de la danse*, which is not only of vast dimensions, but decorated and painted in such wise as to be the fit lounging-place for subscribers and strangers of distinction, who delight in feminine society of the airy sort. By an innovation introduced by the late Mons Boqueplan, and now perpetuated, the mothers and other female relatives of ballet dancers will be rigorously excluded from the foyer, a room being set apart for them below, with a scale of fines hung on the walls to warn them that five francs will be the penalty, if they attempt to keep too sharp an eye on their children's behavior.

—A hermit about thirty-two years old has been found in a dense forest on a mountain near Wilkesbarre, Penn., who will not give his name, but says that being a South Carolinian he went through the war as a Confederate soldier, and that his father and two brothers were killed in the same service. He has traveled through the country for several months, but being unable to get employment has retired to the forest to live on crackers and dried beef at a cost of 15 cents a day rather than beg. He expects to leave the forest in the spring, if he is alive.

—The Belgian canal boats are propelled for short distances by small locomotives, running on a single rail laid upon the bank of the tow path. The system is to be established on the Bourgogne canal, over a distance of 150 miles. Relay engines will be provided at suitable distances, and when two engines meet on the track they will exchange boats and retrace their paths. The locomotive will be run at the rate of three and one-tenth miles an hour, and will pull one board carrying a cargo of 150 tons each.

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, January 27, 1875.

Cotton closed firm; low middlings 13⅞ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	*Bales.*
By wagon	97
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	32
By Central Railroad	2
By Air-Line Railroad	99
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	12
By Georgia Railroad	15
Total	257
Receipts previous	53,819
Total	54,076
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	54,178
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	223
Shipments previous	50,148
Total	50,371
Stock on hand	3,807

Freight to New York $1 10 per 100 lbs.

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA, January 27, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1875.

Money easy at 2a3. Exchange $4 87. Gold 13a13⅛. Governments strong and active. State bonds quiet and steady.

Shipments of specie to-day half million.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27, 1875.

Gold 12⅞. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling $5 47½.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

APPLES.

What a market Atlanta is becoming for apples. Large quantities are brought here and re-shipped. Would it not pay to cultivate them here more extensively than it ever has been done? There is no doubt about it that our climate and soil can produce fine apples, and with proper care and culture it might be made very profitable. During the summer and fall, the horticulturists of our city held their regular meetings, and their exhibitions of apples proved what could be done. There is no fruit that is healthier. In Germany, France and Switzerland, the apple has been thought to produce rejuvenating power. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples; he contends that they are a tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANKS.

The official statement of the Chicago savings banks of their condition at the close of the year, just published, shows that their deposits have fallen off in the past two years two and one-half millions of dollars. The aggregate of deposits now is $9,510,000, against $12,034,000 on December 31, 1872. Here is found the same fact revealed by the statements of savings banks in other sections of the country, so far as their statements have come to hand, namely, that the laboring classes are growing poorer and poorer, and are steadily exhausting their surplus earnings of former years to bridge over the existing difficulties.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEA TRADE.

Late in December last, attention was called to indications pointing at that time to a renewal of activity in tea as likely to ensue on the turning of the year. Those indications are now fully verified. Business has been recorded since the 1st inst to the extent of 44,000 packages of green tea, 23,000 of Japan and 71,000 of Oolong, or a total of 138,000 packages, counting only those reported since the 1st instant; this quantity almost entirely being sales direct from the importers' hands, through their brokers, though in some instances the invoices were resold. This noticeable activity, which shows as yet no signs of subsiding, has been at a marked advance in prices, while the quotations of the line trade have been raised from five to ten cents per pound. The business has been stimulated by the prospects of a duty again being imposed, which would of course advance prices. The more cheerful condition of monetary affairs here and in the west has also tended to give an impetus to the trade.

BUTTER FROM FAT.

The Norristown Herald gives an account of the result of the manufacture of butter from suet at a factory in that place. It says:

The process consists in thoroughly washing the suet in salt and water, cutting it fine and passing it through a finely perforated disc. It is then put into large tanks, with pure water, and the temperature raised to 110 degrees, all the time being thoroughly agitated. This results in the mixture resolving itself into three layers, the water at the bottom, refuse in the middle, and on the top pure sweet oil. The water is drawn off by a spigot, and after standing an hour, the oil is drawn off. The temperature being reduced to 85 degrees, the oil becomes like soft lard. It is then subjected to a powerful pressure, the oil is strained through a fine muslin and stearine remains.

The oil is then churned with a certain proportion of milk, and butter is produced in about twenty minutes. It is then worked over, salted, made up in rolls, or packed in firkins, the same as ordinary butter, and can be purchased at the factory 30c per pound. There is a large demand for the article from New York, where it is bought up for steamships which are starting on a long cruise, as it does not become rancid from long keeping. The factory consumes about 600 pounds of suet per day.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

It is probable that in Cincinnati the deficiency in packing as compared with last year will not be nearly so great as was generally supposed.

In Chicago the packing shows a slight increase over the same time last year.

At Louisville the gain is 33,545 over last season.

The aggregate amount of pork packed by the six leading western cities in the trade falls 170,000 short of same date last year, and lacks 705,000 of last season's total.

The hog crop of the west is estimated at $100,000,000 being engaged in the traffic.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

ATLANTA, January 27, 1875.

The wires were deranged last night, and our special is short. We received no report of the southern markets; but the following special dispatch from New York shows us the day's doings at that port:

NEW YORK, January 27.—Gold 13.

Old classification: spots closed steady; low middlings 15¼; middlings 15⅝. New classification steady; low middlings 14⅞; middlings 15⅜; sales to spinners 1,810; exports 1,731; speculation 82.

Futures market steady; sales 19,500 bales; January and February 15 1-32; March 15¼; April 15 13-16; May 16¼; June 16 7-16; July 16 23-32; August 16 15-16.

Net receipts 1,353 bales; gross 3,193.

[*Associated Press Reports.*]

The Associated Press reports show the state of the markets an hour later than the above special.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton steady; sales 3,623 bales at 15⅜a15⅝.

Net receipts 1,353 bales; gross 3,193.

Futures closed weak; sales 27,500 bales; January 15¼; February 15 5-32a15 3-16; March 15 7-16a15 15-32; April 15⅝a15 25-32; May 16 1-16a16 3-32; June 16 13-32a16 7-16; July 16 11-16; August 16⅞a16 29-32.

MOBILE, January 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14½; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13⅝a13⅞; net receipts 789 bales; exports coastwise 371; sales 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13⅞.

CHARLESTON, January 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13¼; net receipts 2,518 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 27.—Cotton quiet and firm. middling 14⅞.

GALVESTON, January 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 14⅜.

MEMPHIS, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 14½a14⅝; low middlings 14½a14¼; good ordinary 12⅞a12⅞.

BALTIMORE, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 15.

WILMINGTON, January 27—Cotton steady; middlings 14½.

BOSTON, January 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15½.

NORFOLK, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 14⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 15½.

AUGUSTA, January 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 14½; low middlings 13⅞; good ordinary 13 cents.

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Southern flour steady and in moderate inquiry. Wheat a shade easier. Corn without decided change. Coffee firm. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull; fair to prime 60a65. Rice unchanged. Naval stores quiet. Mess pork $19 40. Beef quiet. Lard firmer. Whisky dull at 97.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour in improved demand and advanced. Corn dull declining at 67a69. Pork dull and nominal at $18 50a18 75. Lard dull; steam 13 80-100 a13 37½-100; kettle 14. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Flour declining on upper grades; others unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 62½a64. Whisky steady at 95. Pork dull; held at $18 25. Bacon dull; only limited jobbing demand.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Flour quiet; low grades scarce; superfine $4 62½; double extra $5 25; treble extra $5 50a5 62½; choice $6a6 25. Corn weaker, mixed 82; yellow 84; white 85. Pork quiet and firmer at $19 75 for new standard; $20 for old. Dry salted meats quiet and firm; shoulders 7a7¼; clear rib 10¼; clear 10⅝. Bacon in small stock with fair order demand; shoulders 8⅝; clear 13a13⅛. Lard dull; tierce packers' 13½; refined 14¼; keg 14⅞. Sugar firm; light supply; common 6a6½; fair to fully fair 6⅞a7¼; prime choice 7⅞a8⅛. Molasses quiet and in fair demand; fair 40a50. Coffee—cargoes are held at an advance of 1c over yesterday's prices; market excited; fair to prime 19a20.

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-class Board in a private family. Terms moderate, 174 Whitehall street. jan28—d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND MASK BALL

OF THE

Young Men's Masquerade Club

OF ATLANTA,

AT

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, '75.

MANAGERS—SENIOR.

Colonel E. F. Hoge,	Major J. A. Fitten,
R. J. Lowry,	W. D. Luckie,
W. H. Patterson,	B. B. Crew.

JUNIORS.

Frank J. Hoyle,	D. M. Bain,
Jack N. Harris.	C. D. Meador,
C. E. Harmon,	W. R. Joiner,
W. R. Biggers,	John Lowry,
Lucien Smith,	John L. Trimble.

The managers assure their guests that nothing shall be spared in the selection of a programme (dance and music) to render this—the second anniversary—equal if not superior to the preceding ball. [jan28-dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE and COUNTY TAX

FOR 1874.

THE LAST CHANCE!

THE advertisements will appear next Tuesday against all those who do not pay before that day. Levies have been made and advertisements written. The printer's fee can be saved by settling this week.

C. W. WELLS,
Deputy Sheriff.

January 28, 1875—d4t

NOTICE.

TOLLED as estrays, on the 27th day of January, 1875, by Revel Brooks, of 530th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one pole red and white speckled COW, 6 or 7 years old, with a dark brindle CALF, one year old. Both appraised by freeholders to be worth $15, and who say it is worth 55 cents per day to keep them.

The owner is notified to come be-fore me, prove property, pay cost and expenses, and take them, else they will be sold on the premises of said Brooks, the taker up, 3 miles from Atlanta, on Campbellton road on Saturday, the 6th February, 1875.

JNO. T. COOPER,
jan28—d1t Clerk C. O.

NOTICE.

TOLLED as an estray, on the 27th January, 1875, by S. M. Starnes, of 469th district, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one red COW, 7 years old, with white on legs, belly and tail, marked with crop and split in left ear and underbit in right. Appraised by freeholders at $12, and who allow 25 cents per day for keeping.

The owner is notified to appear, prove property, pay costs and expenses and take her, or else she will be sold on the premises of said Starnes, the taker up, 2½ miles from Atlanta, on Mayson and Turner's Ferry Road, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1875.

JNO. T. COOPER,
jan28—d1t Clerk C. O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10, $50, $100, $300 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control. Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for Stocks solicited. A. WALDRON, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. [jan28-d3m

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines."—*Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*

"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"There is not a dull page between its covers."—*N. Y. Times.*

"A model periodical."—*Phila. Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

THE GALAXY

For 1875.

IT IS THE

Best American Magazine.

No family can afford to do without it. It gives more good and attractive reading matter for the money than any other periodical or book published in the country.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards, LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, Just Begun. Also a Story by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, A NORSEMAN'S PILGRIMAGE, to continue several months.

In the next number will be commenced Justin McCarthy's New Serial DEAR LADY DISDAIN, a Series of Articles by Prominent Southerners, on the CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR, not controversial, will soon be commenced.

INTERESTING SKETCHES AND STORIES, in each number by such writers as Richard Grant White, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., Junius Henri Browne, Rose Terry, Richard Kimball, and all the staff of Brilliant Writers which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. The Scientific Miscellany, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine.

Why not give $4 00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?

Subscribe at once. Send for our full Prospetus. WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE. It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazaar," or "Appleton's Weekly," for $7 50.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
jan28—dtf NEW YORK.

Cincinnati

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

Manufacture both Type and Printing Machinery, as well as deal in the manufactures of other similar establishments. Do not buy an outfit until you send for specimens, estimates and terms to

CHAS. WELLS, TREAS'R.
CINCINNATI TYPE-FOUNDRY,
201 Vine St., Cincinnati, O

In Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia, The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David Thornton, of Bowdon P. O., in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Newnan, Ga., January 8th, 1875.
ORLANDO McCLENDON,
jan10—d1aw3w Assignee.

THE CONSTITUTION'S GIFTS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!

A GRAND CONCERT

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

NO SCALING, NO CHANGE---JANUARY 30, 1875.

The country is on the eve of a great presidential campaign, and every body should take one great City paper. Besides the political news, it furnishes the latest *Telegraphic, Commercial, Agricultural,* and *General Intelligence*, embracing all the *current news* of the day. Such a paper is the

Atlanta Constitution,

Published at the Capital of Georgia, and the terminus of the Richmond Air-line, Georgia, A. & West Point, Central, and State (W. & Atlantic) Rail Roads. It contains also serial and short original *Stories*, Poetry, and Miscellaneous and Humorous reading.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is admitted to be one of the great dailies of the land; and the MAMMOTH WEEKLY, of forty-eight columns, is the great Family Journal of the South.

In order to carry out our original design of getting all our subscribers paid in advance upon our books, we offer the following splendid list of presents to be awarded Jan. 30th 1875. We have no concealment in this matter. Notwithstanding the heavy amount given to our subscribers, we actually *save* in the end by the decrease of percentage to gents, and of losses of subscription accounts.

$5,000.00.

One Cash Gift, in gold	$1,000
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	500
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	250
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	100
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	50
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	50
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	0
One Magnificent Piano, Chickering's Square Grand	1,000
One Splendid Piano, worth	600
One Splendid Gold Watch, worth	100
One Splendid Silver Watch, worth	50
One Magnificent Oil Painting, 36x40, heavy gilt frame, "Scene on the Etowah," worth	100
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	75
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	60
Three Fine Sewing Machines, worth each	50
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	40
One Lamb's Splendid Knitting Machine	75
One Wagon or Buggy, worth	150
Three China Setts, worth	50
Fine Framed Engravings of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, and other Chieftains, complete setts of the Works of Bulwer, Dickens and other authors, volumes of Burns, Byron, Milton, Shakespeare, and other Poets, Worcester and Webster's unabridged Dictionaries, and other books and presents, several hundred or more, for *the smallest of which, in value,* we will allow *one year's subscription*, to the weekly if preferred, thus guaranteeing the smallest present to be worth $2.	
In addition, one fine Durham Bull, valued at	500

All amounting, in value, to $5,000, or upwards.

All our subscribers, both daily and weekly, participate in the distribution, *paying nothing for the privilege*, as the regular subscription price *only* is paid.

TERMS:

Daily Constitution per annum	$10 00
" " " six months	5 00
Weekly Constitution per annum	2 00

To each daily subscriber sending us *ten* dollars before the distribution, we shall send a receipt and a *registered card*, entitling him to one year's subscription and such present as may be awarded him; or for five dollars we will send a receipt and registered card entitling to 6 months subscription, and *one-half* of any *cash present* awarded to his number.

A club of *five* weekly subscribers sending $10 will receive *one registered card, entitling* to such one of the above presents as may be awarded to it; a receipt for one year's subscription will also be sent to each member of the club. Or, any one wishing to subscribe singly for the Weekly may remit $10, for which we will forward receipt for 5 years and registered card, entitling to any present awarded to his number. Or, for $5 we will forward receipt for 2½ year's subscription, with card entitling to *one-half* of any *cash present* awarded.

☞ Our first Distribution gave universal satisfaction. To a gentleman in Gainesville, Ga, was awarded a $500 piano, and a club of weekly subscribers obtained *twelve hundred and fifty dollars in gold*, which was paid to Mr George Eberhart, of Paoli, Madison county, in the presence of Col. Hammock, then Mayor of Atlanta, to whom, and the present Mayor, Col. S. B. Spencer, we are permitted to refer all not knowing us.

☞ All presents deliverable at the CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

☞ Old subscribers must pay *all arrearages.*

☞ The distribution will be by lot, *in public*, superintended by Commissioners.

Get up Clubs for the Weekly at once. It is an easy matter to get up a club of subscribers for such a journal as the Constitution.

☞ *Remember, this is our last distribution—your last chance.*

☞ A special list of premiums to Agents, besides other inducements. Address Call at the Office and subscribe

A GRAND CONCERT!

given in connection, to which subscribers holding cards will be admitted.

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly.

ATLANTA:

Thursday Morning, Jan. 28, 1875.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

January 30th the Day.

We have engaged DeGive's opera house for the night of the 30th, and our distribution will certainly come off on that night without any further postponement. Our arrangements for the concert are nearly complete, and the programme, a varied one, will be ready for publication in a day or two.

Subscriptions are coming in, and we hope none will be delayed till the last moment. All subscribers having cards, will be admitted free.

Send your subscriptions or call at the office and subscribe.

jan12—tf.

New Advertisements.

Two gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a private family.

Grand mask ball at DeGive's on the 9th of February.

Last chance to pay state and county tax.

How to operate in stocks—See advertisement of J. Hickling & Co.

Estray notice of white speckled cow and brindle calf.

Estray notice of red cow.

The Galaxy for 1875.

Parkins & Jennings,

32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.

WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

DR. H. H. CARLTON is stopping at the Kimball.

WE were pleased to see B. B. Crew out at his post yesterday.

M. H. LANDWICH, ESQ., of Thomaston, paid a visit to Atlanta this week.

AND he will sign his name Albert Perdue, jr., and open an insurance office.

ESTEY ORGANS are now acknowledge to be the best in the world. Call and see for yourself, at Guilford, Wood & Co.'s. jan24—sun&wed.

LET every city subscriber of THE CONSTITUTION call at the office at once and secure cards for the grand distribution and concert at DeGive's but a few days off.

IT is probable that Rev. H. H. Tucker, chancellor of the State University, will be called on to address the members of the General Assembly, in a few days, on education.

LET every city subscriber of THE CONSTITUTION call at the office at once and secure cards for the grand distribution and concert at DeGive's but a few days off.

THE second grand mask ball of the Young Men's Masquerade club, takes place at DeGive's on the night of February 9th. It will equal, if not surpass, the first.

DOOLY'S is the best and cheapest Yeast, or Baking Powder: Perfectly pure and wholesome: Every can full weight: It saves itself in milk, eggs and shortening. jan6—d1w&w1t

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a fine lot of choice evergreens to-day. Don't forget to attend the sale, for you can secure what you want at your own price.

HON. CHARLES ESTES, the efficient and live mayor of Augusta, is in the city. We learn that the repeal of the act exempting cotton factories from taxation will seriously damage a number of projected enterprises in that city.

KIMBALL HOUSE.—T G Pullman, Augusta; S H Sibley, N Y; J F Stanford, J D Stanford, Tenn; D Rarick, St Louis; M J O'Brien, Ga; T W Seary, Baltimore; M A Gee, Chattanooga; M Pettengill and wife, Peoria, Ill; Wm D Kyle, Nathan Benstein, New York; C Estes, Augusta; C T Weedy, Plainfield, N J; J J Moses, Columbus; W H Sebring, Louisville; Robt Ober, Baltimore; A L Butts, Macon; T Johnson, Ga.

LENT.—In a few days now, the gay sound of festivities in which the fashionable world luxuriate, that is the portion who observe Lent, will cease, beautiful opera cloaks, gay ball dress; in fact worldly dressing, and worldly thoughts will be laid aside. Scant repasts and religious reading will be the order of the day. Janauschek, Miss Phillips, balls at the Kimball, these must be cast aside.

The observance of Lent dates far back. First based upon traditions, it was then formally instituted as an especial church ceremonial so early as A. D. 139, by the seventh successor of St. Peter in the apostolic chair.

IN LAW.—Justice Butt made James Tate, a well known negro politician, give a bond of $20 yesterday for the city court. He is charged with receiving a quantity of brass stolen from the Air Line workshop.

A man named Hirschberg was also bound over in the same bond for the same offence.

Jacob Stafford, the negro implicated in the Casey tragedy, is in more trouble. A quantity of stolen tobacco and other goods was found in his house, and it is now generally believed that he is one of the darkies who burglarized Mr. Wylie's store not long since. Wylie has claimed the tobacco, and Stafford will be held to answer.

There were eight arrests made yesterday by the police for petty offences.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—There are some vacant dates at DeGive's Opera house now.

—We were pleased to see an Oglethorpe acquaintance, Mr. J. T. Johnson, in the city yesterday. Time has grained but few wrinkles on his face.

—Rubbish is being removed for the basement of a new store house on the Ryan lot on Whitehall street, just below Messrs. Adleman & Brown.

—Doubtless the hall of the house of representatives will be crowded to-night to hear the lecture of Colonel Sparks on Prentiss. A rare treat for those who attend.

—Our music loving people are not to hear Mrs. Snook, so charming in song, and others for awhile yet. The concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Library has been postponed. The concert will be more enjoyable when it does take place.

—THE CONSTITUTION concert and distribution at DeGive's bids fair to be highly entertaining. Very great interest is being manifested, many seats already secured. We would not be surprised Saturday night, "about 8½ o'clock, to see many knocking on the outside" door for admission, and no seats.

—The largest number of ladies seen this session in the gallery of the senate, was present yesterday. Poets rave of mouths sweeter than the honey comb and redder than a cloven cherry; of eyes softer and brighter than a dove's; of complexions smoother than silk from Persian looms, and Tennyson dreamed of "sweet girl graduates in their golden hair." Well, very few of our dignified law makers sat with their heads down while in the senate chamber yesterday. In fact one or two of them were promoted—changed their seats—went up higher.

The Sunny South.

The third number of this valuable contribution to southern literature is on our table, and is fully equal to the preceding numbers, which won for it a place that no enterprise of the kind ever before reached. Its contents are varied—solid reading, thrilling tales and sparkling gems of poetry. Mr. Seals seems to have awaken the genius of the south, and deserves the generous support of the public.

Amongst the contributions to this number is a biographical sketch of Gen. Lucius J. Gartrell, of the city of Atlanta, accompanied with a most faithful and excellent likeness.

The sketch is well written, and brings prominently to view the leading incidents of his life as a civilian and military man. It is a just tribute to the character of this distinguished gentleman—his worth as a man, his intellectual power, brilliant success as a lawyer, and his forensic eloquence. We commend the "Sunny South" most heartily.—*Griffin Messenger.*

The Western Railroad of Alabama.

There are $750,000 of first mortgage bonds. On Saturday a called meeting of the directors of the Georgia railroad was held in Augusta to consider the report of the committee on this road. The matter, after discussion, was referred back to the committee with directions to confer with the directors of the Central railroad in regard to uniting in taking charge of the affairs of the corporation, and also to ascertain what arrangement can be made with the first mortgage bondholders. The Western railroad extends from Columbus and West Point to Selma, Ala., and is about 165 miles in length. It seems to be the general idea [illegible] to take charge [illegible] of the

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Lecture of Johnathan Norcross.

A small audience greeted Mr. Norcross last night at James' Hall, but his hearers were entertained with a strong and forcible address. On the stage we noted Hon. G. J. Orr, State School Commissioner, Mayor Hammock, S. B. Hoyt, J. C. Peck and others.

Upon entering on the discussion of his theme, Mr. Norcross said that there were three institutions in Atlanta worthy of special notice, as they were valuable adjuncts to her prosperity—her Public Schools, the Yong Men's Library, and the Mechanic's Institute.

He laid down as fundamental rules:

1. God made man with a yearning and desire for knowledge, and that yearning could only be met by a public school system.

2. The education of the children in virtue and knowledge forms the only means to strengthen the understanding and uphold civilization.

3. Wealth can never be enjoyed without moral and intellectual culture, and that enjoyment is augmented or diminished with the degree of moral and intellectual culture attained.

He cited examples from ancient history to prove the power of education, commencing with Egypt, and successively continuing it with examples from the Hebrews, Sparta, Athens and Greece.

Then coming down to modern times he cited Switzerland, Great Britain, and Prussia as examples of the moral, intellectual and physical power acquired by liberal education.

Prussia, previous to the war with France, had 24,500 schools and 31,000 teachers.

New England, with her barren soil and bleak rocks, was also cited.

Ohio paid in 1874 $10,000,000 for education, and in 1873 $7,000,000.

Pennsylvania had in 1874 850,000 children attending public schools; expenditures, $8,847,000. For the past ten years the increase has been gradual.

Education cannot be accomplished by private enterprise. When you advocate the state providing for the education of all the children you are met with the objection that the property of the rich man should not be taxed to educate the children of other people. The earth demands a return to it of what is taken from her bosom. And shall not the wealth derived from the productions of labor pay something in return? The safety of society depends upon the morality and virtue of the laboring classes. There must be in all communities a large proportion who labor, and a number of widows, orphans and invalids to be taken care of. And wealth is not diminished by making it pay for the education of the people. They are rendered morally better and more productive and skillful. We want 200,000 young men in Georgia to-day to make the farm pay $40 where it now pays $5. Georgia, with her salubrious climate, unsurpassed water, and agricultural and mining resources, is capable of sustaining a population of 20,000,000. Educate every child in her midst, and the child is now born who will see Georgia as wealthy and prosperous as any on the American continent.

He then alluded to the public school system of Georgia, and urged our legislators to sustain and develop it. A tax of one mill on the property of the state, with the fund now on hand, would give five months schooling to every child in it. Put it to two mills, and if you must fall, fall as a martyr in this great cause.

He said that Governor Smith was right, when he replied to a western man that we intended to make Georgia a manufacturing and mining region. We can only succeed by liberal, universal education.

He concluded with a glowing and eloquent portrayal of the grand results of education, and was greeted with applause.

Prof. Orr, State School Commissioner, was called out, but asked to be excused, as he was too hoarse to speak.

Prof. Mallon, after repeated calls, made a terse and pungent speech. The subject of having a public school system was one to be determined by the people. If they desired one they would have the right to have a system established. The necessities of the people require water works, streets and side walks, police, etc. Men may just as well plead that these should be left to private enterprise as that of education. Men say we are willing to be taxed to educate the children of the widow and the sick, and yield at once the principle in doing so. Whatever the necessities of the people require to be done for the general good, and they resolve to do, is right and proper. Mr. Mallon was greeted with long applause.

THE CONCERT.

Nearly One-Half of the Best Reserved Seats Taken.

Yesterday a large number of reserved seats were taken. Nearly all the gentlemen take extra seats for ladies. Call at Phillips & Crew's book and music store and secure seats this morning.

EVERY CARD

is entitled to a ticket for admission, and a reserved seat will be furnished on its presentation. We trust that every gentleman, who possibly can, will take a lady with him, and thus contribute to the Orphan Homes, to which all admission receipts go. Our subscribers should secure reserved seats, *at once*, as they will be taken rapidly. All subscribers must secure their admission tickets at Phillips & Crew's, as *positively* on the night of the concert

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

will be required of all who do not present tickets at the door, as it would create too much confusion and consume too much time to examine cards. Subscribers therefore must procure their admission tickets beforehand.

THE LADIES

will be out in force, and we trust they will assist in realizing as large an amount as possible for the charity mentioned. The price of admission to those not holding cards is only *fifty cents*, and we can promise rare fun on the occasion. Messrs. Lowe, Holland and Billups, alone on the violin and banjo, will elicit enthusiastic applause, and with song convulse the audience with merriment. Secure seats before the best are taken.

A Mississippi Robber Caught.

On the night of the 3d of last December, the house of an old gentleman living in Itawambie county, Mississippi, was burglariously entered and $3,000 taken from a trunk under the bed in which he was sleeping. Suspicion was directed to a party named Andrew Yarborough, against whom a warrant was accordingly issued. But the bird had flown and his hiding place had to be discovered. It was known that he came originally from Edgefield county, S. C., and two relations of the robbed party, S. E. Roberts and J. J. Whitehead, after obtaining the necessary requisition from the governor of Mississippi, set out in the search of Yarborough, directing their course in this direction. Last Thursday they passed through Augusta on their way to Edgefield. While there, however, Mr. Roberts received information which led him to believe that the man he was hunting was in this city. He, therefore, turned back, came to this place and lodged information of the matter with the chief of police. The officers at once set to work and last Saturday night arrested Yarborough just as he was getting on a train at the union depot with the intention of going to Texas. He was locked up in the guard house and on Monday morning was taken charge of by Mr. Roberts, who left for Mississippi with his prisoner. Mr. Whitehead followed Monday night.

Of the three thousand dollars stolen by Yarborough nineteen hundred dollars were in gold, and the remainder in greenbacks. The gold Yarborough says he left with a negro near Aberdeen, Miss. The currency he brought on with him. Only two hundred and one dollars of this were found on his person when he was arrested, so that he must have had a "high old time" in Augusta during his month's visit. He will probably be given free quarters in the Mississippi penitentiary.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Atlanta Board of Trade.

Sitting in the chamber of the Atlanta board of trade and seeing a "Rex" banner on the wall, it is not a little singular that thought should wander far back, and that the reporter calls to mind the fact that Cromwell was the first person to give chambers of commerce something of the importance and general idea which we now attach to it. The grim old protector inaugurated a vehicle which has since been used so largely in the way of wild speculations. In 1665, he appointed his son Richard, along with many lords of his council, judges and merchants of London, York, Newcastle and other English cities, to meet and consider by what means the trade and navigation of the republic could be best promoted.

Charles the Second, after the restoration, and in imitation of this example, established a council of trade for keeping a control over the whole commerce of the nation. This monarch subsequently established also a board of trade, which was established in 1772, and a new council for the affairs of trade, on its present basis, was inaugurated.

A sketch of the various exchanges and boards of different countries and cities, might prove interesting, had we space, to our business men. It is to be regretted that a larger number of the business men of our city are not connected with the board, and that a greater number of the regular members do not attend the daily meetings. The benefits that have accrued to the trade of our city, and the manner of conducting business since the board was first established, are scarcely appreciated by our merchants.

Hard Times.

Well, there is a complaint of a scarcity of money. Over one hundred newspapers are published in Georgia, and you rarely open one without finding from one to five articles from different writers, on hard times, and how to prevent them. Usury, emigration, and kindred topics, are discussed to help build up our old state, and to make money more plentiful. Suppose the writer of each article should exert himself to first bring a settler to Georgia, induce him to work, and secondly go to work with him, would we not have more money, more provisions, and fewer complaints of hard times?

DEPUTY SHERIFF WELLS gives the last warning to delinquent tax payers. Don't

HON. B. H. HILL.

For Congress from the 9th.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—Allow me space in your unanimously appreciated paper, to say a few things of the eagle orator, not only of og Georgia, or the southern states, but of our United States. I allude to the Hon. B. H. Hill. First, the people, the whole people, white and colored, of this broad country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific should return him thanks for the speech of his life delivered in the representatives hall on the 20th, inst. in the city, especially and certainly should all thank him who love the constitution of our fathers frames, for aur common country

Again, all lovers of the constitution are indebted to him for the exposition of the true state of the country and the policy of the Grant party.

Mr. Hill is right in saying that in 1876 will be the most important election ever held since the formation of our government. Should the radical party hold possession of this government by re election in 1876, the whole country may expect trouble, and the poor southern states may expect reconstruction and military rule and greater poverty. Lovers of constitutional government, from one side of this country to the other, north and south, east and west, in the language of *our* Ben Hill, "should wake up" and see that this great country of our fathers is perpetuated, free and happy.

In order to do this, it is necessary to put down ("the true rebels") "the only rebels against constitutional government," to-wit: the republican party.

This present session of congress needs our best and most able men, finest talent, truest patriots, strongest debaters, mature thinkers—men whose influence in the annals of the government can and will be felt, and who commands the highest respect of our political enemies. Such men will save the south by preventing legislation in congress between now and 1876.

By such legislation the party in power might control the electoral college in 1876, and thereby continue this power of rule and ruin. One of the men the whole south needs and wants in congress is B. H. Hill, of our state. Let our fellow-citizens of the ninth call with one united voice, and call at once, for Mr. Hill to represent them at Washington in the place made vacant by a wise Providence, in the removal by death of the Hon. Garnett McMillan. To this all the people in every district in Georgia (excepting his jealous enemies) our gallant Gordon, and our representatives, with one exception will shout loud and long a hearty amen.

BUCK.

JANUARY 30TH.

Still More Help for the Concert.

We have the pleasure of announcing yesterday that, in view of the fact that all the admission fees of our Distribution Concert are to be given to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes in and near this city,

COL. THOS. F. LOWE,

the inimitable violinist, would contribute his services to the entertainment. This, in itself, would attract hundreds to DeGive's opera house, as to listen to Colonel Lowe's manipulation of the violin and his rendition of the glorious old time tunes, is second only to that of the famous Ole Bull himself. He rarely appears, and only when he can contribute to a charity. Also, that

RARE DR. SID HOLLAND,

whose banjo solos and comic songs have never been surpassed in Atlanta, and who makes the very walls shake with convulsive merriment, in the same laudable spirit, cheerfully consented to take part in the programme. These two gentlemen, even without the splendid orchestra we have engaged, would make a capital entertainment; but we are not through with the programme.

This morning we are delighted to add to the list of those willing to contribute to the charitable object in view,

DR. E. S. BILLUPS,

whose violin, and banjo songs are such, as are worthy of a hundred miles travel to hear.

ADMISSION.

We have announced that subscribers holding cards will be admitted free. All others will be charged, but the price of admission will be only fifty cents. In answer to inquiries we state that reserved seats can be obtained, and due notice will be given how to procure them. The entire expense of the opera house and band will be paid by us and be our contribution to the orphan homes—the *gross* receipts of admission going to the institutions named.

THE CONCERT

and distribution will occupy only about one hour and a half. The awarding of the presents will in itself be intensely interesting and afford considerable amusement. We shall announce before the day some additional gifts. Perfect order will be kept, and every possible provision made for the comfort and enjoyment of the ladies and gentlemen present.

Sale of Lots Yesterday.

The sale of lots in the new town of Clarkston, ten miles from this city on the Georgia R. R. came off as per advertisement, yesterday. There were a large number of persons present. Messrs. Wallace & Fowler were the auctioneers. The sale footed up $2,200, an average of $80. per acre. The barbecue was excellent. Lots 1, 2 and 3, 66⅔ feet by 200, were bought by D. W. Blocker at $27.50 each. Lots 4, 5,16, same size were bought by Samuel Dean, at $27.50; $30.50 and $50 respectively.

Lot 7 was bought by Walter Wallace for $26.50.

Lot 8 Col. J. W. Goldsmith $21.
Lot 9 D. F. Butler $19.75.
Lots 10 and 11 J. D. Bice $18 each.
Lot 12 D E Butler $24.
Lot 28 Fowler & Simms, $65.50.
Lots 29 and 30 S Dean, $55 each.
Lot 31 T H New $56.25.
Lot 32 Joseph Walker $85.
Lot 33 Mrs E L Walker $1.15.
Lot 34 J P Ray $1.10.
Lots 35 and 36 E E Mattox $76 each.
Lots 37 and 38 S B Hart $45 each.
Lot 39 S G Campbell $80.
Lots 40 and 41 Geo Hillyer $44.50. each.
Lot 42 Geo Hillyer $40.
Lot 43 D P Kendrick $25.
Lot 44 D E Butler $50.
Lot 45 W W Clark $100.
Lot 46 200 by 205 Dr W C Moore $52. 50.
Lot 47 S B Hopt $43.
Lot 48 Geo Hillyer $52.
Lot 49 S B Hoyt $51.
Lots 50 and 51 W W Roach Jr $60. each.
Lot 52 G A Ramspeck $41.
Lot 53 L Dean $21.
Lot 19 Dr W C Moore $41.
Lot 20 J Woolly $40.50.
Lot 21. John Glenn $52.
Lots 22 and 23 J Buice $25 each.
Lots 24 and 25 J Reese $28.50 each.
Lots 26 and 27 J H Born $18.50 each.
Lots 56 and 55 D W Blocker $22.50 each.

The Casey Murder Case.

As announced in an article on the first page, the negro, Purifyer, was taken out to Casey's house yesterday afternoon for identification. The wife fully recognized him, as also did the nearly murdered man. He signified to the officers present that this negro was one of the trio who entered the store. Purifyer, when arrested, attempted to account for the blood found on his coat, by saying that he had just come from a hog killing. He was tied up securely when taken out, and quite a crowd followed him both ways. Many of his own race have expressed their willingness to lynch him if Casey should die.

THE WOUNDED MAN,

Casey's condition was unchanged when we last heard from him yesterday. He is hanging on to life by a mere thread, and his physicians refuse to give any positive opinion. The chances are against him.

THE LATEST.—Casey is dead.

Grand Closing Out Sale Regardless of Cost of Manufacturers.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., beg leave to draw the attention of the ladies and public generally, to their immense stock of winter goods, comprising silks, black alpacas, French, German and English dress goods, mourning goods of all description, shawls, cloaks, blankets, flannels, towels, linen damask, napkins, domestic goods, gents' and ladies underwear, hosiery, notions, ribbons, flowers, feathers, etc., etc. Carpets, oil cloths, and all other goods, are sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Please call and examine.

jan183—dtf

Legislature Dots.

The bill to incorporate the Atlanta Savings' Bank was read the first time in the House yesterday.

Mr. Calhoun, of this city, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to amend the game law so as to allow the killing of night hawks and bull-bats.

Among the young members of the House, Messrs. Black, Turner, of Brooks, Smith, of Lowndes, and Hammond have taken the front rank as earnest, working members, with sound judgments, and whose counsels are full of prudence and wisdom.

Book Notice.

White Hand. A story, by ELLA FARMAN. D. Lathrop & Co., Publishers, Boston. Phillips & Crew, Atlanta.

This book is highly commended by critics. It is said to be full of vivacity and power. It is a genuine American novel, and is interesting not only to the thoughtful reader, but also to the mere lover of the sensational by its dramatic delineation.

Carpets to Close.

We are offering great inducement in carpets to close our present stock, in order to make room for unusually large spring purchases.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Usury.

FORSYTH, GA., January 25.

Editors Constitution:—We differ with Mr. A. in many of his views, as expressed in his letter on the subject of usury laws.

First, we would ask what line of argument could be offered or devised, so forcible as the common sense view of the subject, which he says first convinced him that the old usury laws should be repealed, viz: that the contract for the use of money should be left to the parties contracting. Certainly there is nothing plainer; nothing more practical and just, or more in accordance with common sense. And we are only surprised that Mr. A., who, we are inclined to believe practices all these qualities, ever found cause to repudiate them.

Mr. A. says he was of the opinion that a repeal of usury laws would cause an influx of northern capital, and consequently render money cheap; but that, after less than two years' experience on that line, he has become convinced that his first judgment was in error, as he has seen no influx of capital to cheapen money. Therefore, the legislature should re enact the usury laws. We would ask Mr. A. if the eight years experience with usury laws, since the war, was not, to say the least of it, as fatal to the aforesaid influx as the two years without usury laws have been?

Then, why re-enact laws to increase the amount of our capital, when years of experience have already taught us that they will not accomplish that object. The commercial community see and know the advantages, and consequently hold open arms to invite and induce northern money to flow in our channels. And the great question with us is, why has it not done so? Certainly not for the want of bidders—even at conventional rates—for the south is full of them. Certainly not because the rates were not high enough, for almost any per cent. has been obtainable. Least of all, would we suppose that this capital has been kept out because the legislature of our state does not restrict the capitalist to seven per cent. for his money? Who but Mr. A. would ever have thought of using this as an argument for re-enacting those laws which are but the relics of past years; and which our own experience teaches us are inoperative?

Suppose that the supply of bacon in the city of Atlanta was inadequate to the demand, and that the dealers were realizing 25 per cent. on their purchases, would any sane man attempt to increase the supply by a legislative enactment, that dealers should not realize over two per cent. on their investment? The same law governs the desire for speculation, whether it be in greenbacks or bacon; And if legislative restriction would keep out the one, it would certainly keep out the other.

But we do believe that there is a broad, plain, and overwhelming reason why northern capital has not been brought into our state, and that this reason is found in the want of *protection*, which the constitution and laws of Georgia afford all capital. We find in that constitution a provision for a homestead, and we have known that homestead to shelter ten thousand dollars worth of property from just creditors. We have seen and known from experience that moneyed men in our own midst would rather lock up their capital, or put it at slow interest in stocks and bonds, rather than take the risk of loaning their money under the non-protective laws of our state. This every man in our midst knows to be a fact. And directly from this fact has sprung the exorbitant rates of interest that has blasted and withered the earnest efforts of the striving masses to recuperate from the effects of the late war. Nothing could draw this capital from its hiding place, but the over-weaning argument of forty and fifty per cent. Is it any wonder that demand, being entrenched behind so formidable a breast work as a five or ten thousand dollar homestead, supply should decline to present himself upon the field in front. If the generous southerner fails to use his capital in this conflict, is it reasonable to suppose that the Yankee with his acknowledged cupidity, will take the risk in such an unequal contest? Disbelieve it who may, but there is where our trouble lies, and there it will remain, while the present or any other constitution maintaining such doctrine exists.

Then we say give capital the protection it deserves, and will have, before you can have the benefits of its influence. Let everything a man has—unless it is a mean shelter for his family—be subject to just debts. Then let money be placed upon the market for what it will bring, and the universal law of supply and demand will regulate the balance.

Again, Mr. A. says: "Ten years' experience has demonstrated the necessity of a rigid usury law." And why? He answers: First, money is not property but a representative of values. That may be true, but that simple fact does not prove that a representative of values is worth just 7 per cent. or even 10.

But let us examine and see if this representative of values is a fair representative under usury laws at 7 per cent.

Suppose A loans B $1,000, which is worth in our market 12 per cent, but usury laws only allow 7 per cent, and A confines himself to them. B gives as security property worth $1,500. In sixty days this property goes up to $2,000.

Thus you see the value has increased thirty-three and a third per cent., while the representative remains fixed at 7 per cent. Now, we say it is not a fair representative of values under the usury laws; for in this instance it represented two thirds of the property when the contract was made, and in sixty days' time it only represented one-half of the property.

But you may say it is in the nature of the transaction that the interest of A should be fixed. We say not necessarily so. Had A the right to contract he might make his interest bear the same ratio to the value of the property, at any given time, that it bore in the beginning.

As capital is the representative of values which fluctuate, therefore it must fluctuate or have within it, some where, the property of elasticity. That elasticity can only be found in the interest. Therefore, the interest must fluctuate.

To illustrate: In the south capital or money may be represented by mules, horses, cattle, hogs, the growing crop, etc. These values are changeable, so much so that the capital which represents them demands a higher rate of interest than it would on property less liable to accident or injury. This fact is patent in our daily transactions. In Savannah, Atlanta or Nashville, real estate may be the article most generally represented by capital. These values being less liable to fluctuation, capital is obtainable at more moderate rates of interest. But let us go into Wall street and examine values to be represented by capital. There we find gold, silver, stocks and bonds which are represented by capital, and there we find the lowest rates of interest known in our country prevailing. Even these values change, which gives rise to the gold exchange, &c., by means of which these changes are manipulated and watched with the greatest zeal. Thus the price of money is dictated by science and skill, and then it fluctuates from day to day. Then we conclude, that if, where loans are made upon the most solid values, and most skillfully handled, and the fluctuation of those values dictate the rate of interest, then where these values are less reliable, and their fluctuation less skilfully or accurately ascertained, the rates of interest should have wider scope, and if controled by the fluctuation of the values, represented by money, then interest should be left free to be determined by the parties to each contract.

But Mr. A. says men are hopeful, over sanguine and when facilities are offered will borrow, etc. How does he hope to remedy this evil by fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent. Would that allay their hopeful and over sanguine temperament. Ah! Would it enable them to borrow money enough to pay their debts? Would it not rather induce such temperaments to borrow even more when men were forced to loan money at 7 per cent. when actually it was worth 12 or more. Men may be over sanguine in the purchase of real estate or digging gold. Is that any reason why the legislature should fix the price of lands or the price of picks and shovels? The same author suggests 7 per cent. for some and 10 per cent for others. How would he make the distinction? Would he say 7 per cent. for bankers and 10 per for private capitalists? Certainly that would be it; for experience teaches me that if any preference is shown, the bankers have it. Then he says he *greatly* doubts if even the banks have been benefitted by the change. That suggestion hardly admits of a doubt. Nor did I suppose it was intended specially for their benefit; but rather though it came in under Mr. A's "axiom." The general laws should be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number, and I supposed that the people had it under that "axiom." No, Mr. A., a reduction from a higher to a lower rate of interest will not induce capital to come into Georgia. For two years of experience has taught us that even an increased rate will not, of itself do the work.

Mr. A. says take away the temptation to borrow, and necessity will point out relief. What greater temptation could be offered than to let money at 7 per cent., when men are willing and anxious to take it at 20 per cent. Why, sir, there are men who would take all the money in Wall Street at that, and a homestead besides.

But our friend A tells us that the repeal of the usury laws has caused capitalists to withdraw their money from the banks and to go upon the streets with it. Now, certainly that is their privilege, and I do not know that the banks have any right to complain. In fact, one of the strongest arguments against usury laws is, that when the fixed rate of interest is lower than the actual value of money, the laws in most instances cannot be enforced, and the banks are the most apt in evading the law. Again, the effect of a forced low rate of interest is to mass the capital in banks. For most men of means, when low rates of interest prevail, prefer placing it in banks, and the banks, feeling the strength of their monopoly, are stiffer in their accommodations, and the poorer class of people are unable to reach a loan. While a conventional rate of interest, on the other hand, causes money to be withdrawn from the banking monopolies into the hands of real owners, where the masses are better able to reach it. Therefore, according to Mr. A's "axiom," let there be no legislating on the subject.

NOW AND THEN.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks and fine dress goods is unequalled in the city, both as to quality and to prices. Call and examine at

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

THREE DAYS ONLY.

The Fortunate Subscribers Soon Known.

Reserved Seats for the Concert Going—More Aid.

The distribution of gifts to our subscribers is only three days off. All who desire to participate had better subscribe to-day, if living in the city.

We have the pleasure of announcing that in addition to those already announced,

MR. FRANK HOLLAND

has consented to assist on the piano. His musical talent ranks with the very best.

RESERVED SEATS

are going. We should not be surprised if the entire parquet should be reserved before night. Let it be remembered that all admission receipts go to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes.

COTTON FACTORY.

Citizens Address.

Fellow Citizens:—What ever enterprise tends towards the prosperity of Atlanta should receive the hearty approval and earnest support of every good citizen. The superiority of our commercial advantages are conceded, and we only require the introduction of large manufacturing enterprises to utilize our surplus labor that our wealth, population and general prosperity may be doubled and trebled, and our city become the great commercial and manufacturing center of the south.

It is well understood that nothing is so important to us at present as the establishment of a large, first class cotton factory. A committee, composed of twenty-five of our prominent business citizens, have taken the matter of a cotton factory in hand; they have adopted a plan for subscriptions and assessments on the capital stock, that is thoroughly wise and practical. It is a plan that the capitalist, the merchant, the clerk and the mechanic, can alike accept and each add something to the general fund for the accomplishment of this grand object. This committee report over one hundred thousand dollars already subscribed, and a meeting of the subscribers is called to be held at Mechanic's Institute hall, on Saturday night, the 27th, instant.

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the plan for raising the necessary capital and heartily approve it. The committee will, between this date and the 25th of February, call upon our citizens, and we earnestly entreat every one to favorably consider the matter, so that when the subscription lists are presented, they will be ready to subscribe something. We must not let this effort to build a cotton factory in Atlanta fail. Therefore, let every man prove his interest in the matter by subscribing for one share or more.

C. C. Hammock, mayor, Joseph E. Brown, J. A. Stewart, L. J. Gartrell, Henry Banks, sr., A. L. Dorsey, L. M. McDaniel, J. Oliver, Collier & Venable, Otis Jones, W. W. Compton, Burroughs & Wing, Phillips & Crew, R. F. Maddox, McCluskey & Gramling, J. H. Low, McKoy & Roberts, W. Powers & Son, T. H. Chandler, Henry Seltzer, Madison Bell, J. E. Owens, Hunnicutt & Bellingraths, C. S. Solomon, Thos. Pullum & Co., Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

COMMITTEE.

E. E. Rawson, B. J. Wilson, Jno. Stephens, A. Haas, J. C. Peck, W. B. Lowe, S. M. Inman, L. Scofield, B. F. Longley, J. R. Wylie E. P. Howell, T. G. Healey, J. R. Wallace, J. J. Toon, G. W. Adair, A. Murphy, J. W. English, O. H. Jones, H. I. Kimball, Samuel Hape, Wm. Goodnow, M. Trunks, Ed. Mercer, E. Parsons, John H. James, Jonathan Norcross, Julius L. Brown, J. C. Kimball.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Appropriations by the Legislature.

A Card from Hon. W. P. Price.

A bill is now pending before the general assembly to appropriate money to the State College of Agriculture at Athens to purchase suitable apparatus for the same; and also to appropriate five thousand dollars to the Agricultural College at Dahlonega, to be used in repairs, and the purchase of suitable apparatus for the same.

In the opinion of some of the members, this would be a donation or gratuity. This is a grave error into which these gentlemen have fallen, as a recurrence to past legislation, and facts will correct at once. It will be remembered that the State of Geogia, by legislature enactment, accepted the grant of land scrip from the general government (from which the sum of $243,000 has been realized), and in accepting said grant, the legislature also bound the the state to comply with the conditions imposed by congress. What were those conditions?

1. That no part of the money arising from the sale of the scrip shall be used for any purpose, except for the endorsement, support and maintenance of one or more colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to reach such branches of learning as relates to agriculture and the mechanic arts. 2d. That a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of the capital sum may be used in the purchase of lands for experimental farms. 3d. No portion of said fund or interest shall be used, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. 4th. That the state shall provide the college or colleges established under this act.

Up to this time the state of Georgia has never provided any college building under the requirements of the act of congress. The citizens of Athens have generously and patriotically stepped forward and erected a beautiful building at an expense of twenty-five thousand dollars. Subsequent to the occupation by the state of the scrip, congress supplemented the amount given to Georgia, by donating that splendid edifice known as the Mint property at Dahlonega, which cost the government upwards of seventy thousand dollars. By these means the state has not been, thus far, called upon to provide the buildings, as the act of congress contemplated she should. The building at Dahlonega, which has been well preserved, now sadly needs a new roof, school furniture, and some apparatus not yet provided by the individual friends of the college. These the state should not hesitate a moment in providing. It should likewise perform its duty to the parent college at Athens. These things the state is legally bound to do, and I presume that the members will cheerfully do it, when they are informed of their duty in the premises. Both these colleges are now furnishing free tuition to hundreds of young men in the state; the Dahlonega college also educating a large number of young ladies, without any charge of tuition whatever.

The appropriations are needed now, and needed badly. The amounts will come back to the state more than four fold, in the cultivation of the minds and intellects of our children.

It is not a donation or gift to these institutions, but it is a legal obligation the state is under, which she will not willingly ignore.

W. P. PRICE.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

The Great Concert.

The Terms of Admission.

Receipts at the Door to be Given to the Methodist and Baptist Orphan Homes.

The distribution of gifts to our subscribers will occur at DeGive's opera house, on the night of the 30th. Five thousand dollars will be awarded, including *one thousand dollars* in gold, one thousand dollars in greenbacks, a splendid $1,000 Chickering square grand piano; still another beautiful piano, and a large number of other presents, among them the famous Durham taurus, so often mentioned in another Atlanta paper, and our right and title to which we shall pass over to the fortunate winner.

THE OPERA HOUSE

will be well lighted and warmed. As several thousand people are expected to attend, and the house will be filled, policemen will be on duty to preserve perfect order. As announced, there will be

A GRAND CONCERT

on the occasion, a rare programme having been prepared by the splendid Gate City band in full orchestra. We do not hesitate in saying that this part of the entertainment will be as fine as any since the Theodore Thomas orchestra was in Atlanta. additions to the programme, probably singing.

THE TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All subscribers holding cards will be admitted free. To others there will be an admission fee of fifty cents. All the expenses of the opera house and of the concert will be defrayed by the proprietors of this journal, and the total admission receipts will be divided between the Baptist Orphan Home in Atlanta and the Methodist Orphan Home near Decatur. The authorities of those institutions have been so notified. Tickets of admission will be ready in a few days.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Have an exceedingly attractive stock of staple and fancy dry goods, and are offering great inducements to cash customers, at their two stores, 66 and 68 Whitehall street. 1w

THE following letters patent were issued to citizens of the State of Georgia, during the week ending January 19, 1875:

Fire place grates—J. L. Lester, Atlanta.

Reported by Fitch & Fitch, solicitors of patents, No. 21 Park Row, New York city, through Hoke Smith, counsellor at law,

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.—The spring meeting of the Savannah jocky club, which commences on Monday next, will be one of the most brilliant gatherings in the annals of our turf. Thirty-six horses already on the ground.—The hairless horse Caoutchouc," is on exhibition in this city.— -During the past week, Savannah received and sold fifteen thousand shad.——By the showing of Chatham county taw books, value fo city and town property for 1874, $12.871.090. During the year, a decrease of $258.190 value of merchandise.——Major Gallaher, of the Quitman Independent, will publish in Savannah, a weekly religious newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Christian church.——On Monday, Mr. R. D. Cole, a well thought of young gentleman, in this community, attempted to take his life by shooting himself in the left side, with a pistol. He will recover. —*News.*

AUGUSTA.—The workmen in the Georgia railroad shops in the city have been put on half time. Cause—very little work to be done at present.——The St. Andrew's society of Augusta had a pleasant anniversary celebration of the birthday of Burns, on Monday night.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

ATHENS.—Quite a number of cases of small-pox have been developed in the neighborhood of Big Creek church, on the line of Clarke and Oglethorpe counties.——Mr. W. H. Griffeth, of this city died on Sunday last.—*Southern Watchman.*

COVINGTON—Mr. David Dickson, the great cotton seed man of middle Georgia, is dangerously sick at his home in Oxford.——Prof. J. L. Jones, has left Covington to take charge of Cokesbury (S. C.) Institute.—Pulmonary diseases prevails to an alarming extent in this community.—*Covington Star.*

DALTON.—A good many new buildings are going up in various parts of the city. ——The new Baptist church is still progressing.—*Enterprise.*

MACON.—The surviving soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the Confederate States, residing in Bibb county have organized "the Bibb county survivors association of Confederate soldiers." B. C. Smith, elected president; W. A. Ross, W. W. Carnes, S. S. Dunlap and Jasper Green were elected vice president; G. W. Gustin, secretary, and J. P. Fort, treasurer.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

A Dramatic Point in the Beecher Trial.

[N. Y. Times.]

Every question gained in intensity and searching sarcasm, until finally Judge Porter, in reference to Mr. Beecher's letter received by Moulton on August 4, 1874, said: "Up to that time he (Mr. Beecher) had never tried to do you wrong." Moulton had gradually grown excited, and the question was hardly concluded, when he answered in a quick, disturbed manner: "No, only that he wanted me to lie for him." Ex-Judge Porter instantly answered: "And you did lie for him?" Moulton leaned back in his chair, looked at the counsel for a moment or two, and then slowly but clearly answered: "I did." Mrs. Tilton and her friends were smiling and looking on Judge Porter with an appreciative glance of admiration. Mrs Tilton turned toward Moulton, and, while holding her fan before her face, laughed at his answer. The general audience waited eagerly for the next utterance of counsel or witness. It came in a novel shape; for no sooner had Moulton said "I did," than ex-Judge Porter, with all the disdain and mistrust which could be concentrated in his speech and attitude, craned forward his neck, and in a sibilant whisper said, "we have your word for it." A murmur of surprise run through the court room; the counsel for the plaintiff seemed astonished: Mrs. Tilton and her friends were jubilant in their open expression of gratification; Moulton's eyes flashed with anger, his generally immobile face twitched nervously; his hands, which were crossed on his breast, rapidly sought the side rails of the witness chair, and there was every prospect of a stirring scene, when Judge Nellson threw cold water on the fire, by rapping vigorously with his gavel, and remarking, "counsel will not comment on the answers of the witness." Porter, with a satisfied smile on his face, turned to the jury and said: "It may not be proper to do so at this time." This was beyond question the great dramatic point of the day. From this moment Moulton seemed to gain strength and coolness.

The Legislature and the Insurance Companies.

In our local department yesterday we printed the bill relative to insurance companies, recently passed by the senate. If we understand the provisions of this measure, its operations will be unjust to the insurance companies engaged in business in our state, and before it passes the house we trust it will be fairly discussed in all its bearings, so that if it is found to be inequitable it may be disposed of accordingly.

It is evidently the intention of this bill to throw the onus of proof, in cases of litigation, almost entirely upon the insurance company relieving the assured from the necessity of producing such documentary evidence as might be used by the insurance company. Furthermore, it releases the assured from the most important obligations and conditions of the contract with the company, and holds the latter strictly to the terms thereof. Obviously this is unjust, and we are not surprised to learn that some of the most substantial and reliable companies now doing business in the state will withdraw their agencies if the bill becomes a law. Such withdrawal, at this time, might, in the course of events, take the shape of a public calamity.—*Savannah News.*

A Boy Who Loved His Teacher.

Passing one of the city schools yesterday we listened to the scholars singing "Oh, how I love my teacher, dear." There was one boy with a voice like a tornado, who was so enthusiastic that he emphasized every word, and roared, "Oh, how I love my teacher, dear" with vim that left no possible doubt of his affection. Ten minutes after, that boy had been stood on the floor for putting shoemaker's wax on his teacher's chair, got three demerit marks for drawing a picture of her with red chalk on the back of an atlas, been well shaken for putting bent pins in another boy's chair, scolded for whistling out loud, sentenced to stay in after school for drawing ink moustaches on his face and blacking another boy's nose, and soundly slapped for slapping 330 spit-balls up against the ceiling, and throwing a big one into a girl's ear. You cannot believe half a boy says when he sins. —*Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.*

NOVEL DEVICE TO DO AWAY WITH MOTHERS.—A description of the new grand opera house in Paris, says: "Immediately behind the stage lies the already famous *foyer de la danse*, which is not only of vast dimensions, but decorated and painted in such wise as to be the fit lounging-place for subscribers and strangers of distinction, who delight in feminine society of the airy sort. By an innovation introduced by the late Mons Boqueplan, and now perpetuated, the mothers and other female relatives of ballet dancers will be rigorously excluded from the foyer, a room being set apart for them below, with a scale of fines hung on the walls to warn them that five francs will be the penalty, if they attempt to keep too sharp an eye on their children's behavior.

—A hermit about thirty-two years old has been found in a dense forest on a mountain near Wilkesbarre, Penn., who will not give his name, but says that being a South Carolinian he went through the war as a Confederate soldier, and that his father and two brothers were killed in the same service. He has traveled through the country for several months, but being unable to get employment has retired to the forest to live on crackers and dried beef at a cost of 15 cents a day rather than beg. He expects to leave the forest in the spring, if he is alive.

—The Belgian canal boats are propelled for short distances by small locomotives, running on a single rail laid upon the bank of the tow path. The system is to be established on the Bourgogne canal, over a distance of 150 miles. Relay engines will be provided at suitable distances, and when two engines meet on the track they will exchange boats and retrace their paths. The locomotive will be run at the rate of three and one-tenth miles an hour, and will pull one boat carrying a cargo of 150 tons each.

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, January 27, 1875

Cotton closed firm; low middlings 13⅞ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	97
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	32
By Central Railroad	2
By Air-Line Railroad	99
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	12
By Georgia Railroad	15
Total	257
Receipts previous	53,819
Total	54,076
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	54,178
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	223
Shipments previous	50,148
Total	50,371
Stock on hand	3,807

Freight to New York $1 10 per 100 lbs.

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1875.

Money easy at 2a3. Exchange $4 87. Gold 13a13⅛. Governments strong and active. State bonds quiet and steady.

Shipments of specie to-day half million.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27, 1875.

Gold 12⅞. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling $5 47½.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

APPLES.

What a market Atlanta is becoming for apples. Large quantities are brought here and re-shipped. Would it not pay to cultivate them here more extensively than it ever has been done? There is no doubt about it that our climate and soil can produce fine apples, and with proper care and culture it might be made very profitable. During the summer and fall, the horticulturists of our city held their regular meetings, and their exhibitions of apples proved what could be done. There is no fruit that is healthier. In Germany, France and Switzerland, the apple has been thought to produce rejuvenating power. An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, he contends that they are a tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANKS.

The official statement of the Chicago savings banks of their condition at the close of the year, just published, shows that their deposits have fallen off in the past two years two and one-half millions of dollars. The aggregate of deposits now is $9,510,000, against $12,034,000 on December 31, 1872. Here is found the same fact revealed by the statements of savings banks in other sections of the country, so far as their statements have come to hand, namely, that the laboring classes are growing poorer and poorer, and are steadily exhausting their surplus earnings of former years to bridge over the existing difficulties.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEA TRADE.

Late in December last, attention was called to indications pointing at that time to a renewal of activity in tea as likely to ensue on the turning of the year. Those indications are now fully verified. Business has been recorded since the 1st inst to the extent of 44,000 packages of green tea, 23,000 of Japan and 71,000 of Oolong, or a total of 138,000 packages, counting only those reported since the 1st instant; this quantity almost entirely being sales direct from the importers' hands, through their brokers, though in some instances the invoices were resold. This noticeable activity, which shows as yet no signs of subsiding, has been at a marked advance in prices, while the quotations of the line trade have been raised from five to ten cents per pound. The business has been stimulated by the prospects of a duty again being imposed, which would of course advance prices. The more cheerful condition of monetary affairs here and in the west has also tended to give an impetus to the trade.

BUTTER FROM FAT.

The Norristown Herald gives an account of the result of the manufacture of butter from suet at a factory in that place. It says:

The process consists in thoroughly washing the suet in salt and water, cutting it fine and passing it through a finely perforated disc. It is then put into large tanks, with pure water, and the temperature raised to 110 degrees, all the time being thoroughly agitated. This results in the mixture resolving itself into three layers, the water at the bottom, refuse in the middle, and on the top pure sweet oil. The water is drawn off by a spigot, and after standing an hour, the oil is drawn off. The temperature being reduced to 85 degrees, the oil becomes like soft lard. It is then subjected to a powerful pressure, the oil is strained through a fine muslin and stearine remains.

The oil is then churned with a certain proportion of milk, and butter is produced in about twenty minutes. It is then worked over, salted, made up in rolls, or packed in firkins, the same as ordinary butter, and can be purchased at the factory 30c per pound. There is a large demand for the article from New York, where it is bought up for steamships which are starting on a long cruise, as it does not become rancid from long keeping. The factory consumes about 600 pounds of suet per day.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

It is probable that in Cincinnati the deficiency in packing as compared with last year will not be nearly so great as was generally supposed.

In Chicago the packing shows a slight increase over the same time last year.

At Louisville the gain is 33,545 over last season.

The aggregate amount of pork packed by the six leading western cities in the trade falls 170,000 short of same date last year, and lacks 705,000 of last season's total.

The hog crop of the west is estimated at $100,000,000 being engaged in the traffic.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

ATLANTA, January 27, 1875.

The wires were deranged last night, and our special is short. We received no report of the southern markets; but the following special dispatch from New York shows us the day's doings at that port:

NEW YORK, January 27.—Gold 13.

Old classification: spots closed steady; low middlings 15¼; middlings 15¾. New classification steady; low middlings 14⅞; middlings 15⅝; sales to spinners 1,810; exports 1,731; speculation 82.

Futures market steady; sales 19,500 bales; January and February 15 1-32; March 15¼; April 15 13-16; May 16⅛; June 16 7-16; July 16 23-32; August 16 15-16.

Net receipts 1,353 bales; gross 3,193.

[*Associated Press Reports.*]

The Associated Press reports show the state of the markets an hour later than the above special.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton steady; sales 3,623 bales at 15⅝a15¾.

Net receipts 1,353 bales; gross 3,193.

Futures closed weak; sales 27,500 bales; January 15¼; February 15 5-32a15 3-16; March 15 7-16a15 15-32; April 15¾a15 25-32; May 16 1-16a16 3-32; June 16 13-32a16 7-16; July 16 11-16; August 16¾a16 29-32.

MOBILE, January 27.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14¾; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13¼a13½; net receipts 739 bales; exports coastwise 371; sales 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14½; good ordinary 13⅞.

CHARLESTON, January 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 14⅞; low middlings 14½; good ordinary 13½; net receipts 2,518 bales.

SAVANNAH, January 27.—Cotton quiet and firm. middling 14⅞.

GALVESTON, January 27.—Cotton steady; middlings 14⅝.

MEMPHIS, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 14½a14⅝; low middlings 14¼a14½; good ordinary 12¾a12⅞.

BALTIMORE, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 15.

WILMINGTON, January 27—Cotton steady; middlings 14¼.

BOSTON, January 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15¼.

NORFOLK, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 14¾.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27—Cotton firm; middlings 15¼.

AUGUSTA, January 27.—Cotton firm; middlings 14¼; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 13 cents.

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Southern flour steady and in moderate inquiry. Wheat a shade easier. Corn without decided change. Coffee firm. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull; fair to prime 60a65. Rice unchanged. Naval stores quiet. Mess pork $19 40. Beef quiet. Lard firmer. Whisky dull at 97.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Flour in improved demand and advanced. Corn dull declining at 67a69. Pork dull and nominal at $18 50a18 75. Lard dull; steam 13 80-100 a13 37½-100; kettle 14. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 94.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Flour declining on upper grades; others unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 62½a64. Whisky steady at 95. Pork dull; held at $18 25. Bacon dull; only limited jobbing demand.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Flour quiet; low grades scarce; superfine $4 62½; double extra $5 25; treble extra $5 50a5 62½; choice $6a6 25. Corn weaker, mixed 82; yellow 84; white 85. Pork quiet and firmer at $19 75 for new standard; $20 for old. Dry salted meats quiet and firm; shoulders 7a7¼; clear rib 10¼; clear 10½. Bacon in small stock with fair order demand; shoulders 8¼; clear 13a13¼. Lard dull; tierce packers' 13¼; refined 14¼; keg 15. Sugar firm; light supply; common 6a6¼; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¼; prime choice 7¾a8½. Molasses quiet and in fair demand; fair 40a50. Coffee—cargoes held at an advance of 1c over yesterday's prices; market excited; fair to prime 19a20.

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-class Board in a private family. Terms moderate, 174 Whitehall street. jan28—d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND GRAND MASK BALL

OF THE

Young Men's Masquerade Club

OF ATLANTA,

AT

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 9, '75.

MANAGERS—SENIOR.

Colonel E. F. Hoge,
R. J. Lowry,
W. H. Patterson,
Major J. A. Fitten,
W. D. Luckie,
B. B. Crew.

JUNIORS.

Frank J. Hoyle,
Jack N. Harris.
C. E. Harmon,
W. R. Biggers,
Lucien Smith,
D. M. Bain,
C. D. Meador,
W. R. Joiner,
John Lowry,
John L. Trimble.

The managers assure their guests that nothing shall be spared in the selection of a programme (dance and music) to render this—the second anniversary—equal if not superior to the preceding ball. [jan28-dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE and COUNTY TAX

FOR 1874.

THE LAST CHANCE!

THE advertisements will appear next Tuesday against all those who do not pay before that day. Levies have been made and advertisements written. The printer's fee can be saved by settling this week.

C. W. WELLS,
Deputy Sheriff.

January 28, 1875—d4t

NOTICE.

TOLLED as estrays, on the 27th day of January, 1875, by Revel Brooks, of 530th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one pole red and white speckled COW, 6 or 7 years old, with a dark brindle CALF, one year old. Both appraised by freeholders to be worth $15, and who say it is worth 55 cents per day to keep them.

The owner is notified to come be-fore me, prove property, pay cost and expenses, and take them, else they will be sold on the premises of said Brooks, the taker up, 3 miles from Atlanta, on Campbellton road on Saturday, the 6th February, 1875.

JNO. T. COOPER,
jan28—d1t Clerk C. O.

NOTICE.

TOLLED as an estray, on the 27th January, 1875, by S. M. Starnes, of 469th district, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, one red COW, 7 years old, with white on legs, belly and tail, marked with crop and split in left ear and underbit in right. Appraised by freeholders at $12, and who allow 25 cents per day for keeping.

The owner is notified to appear, prove property, pay costs and expenses and take her, or else she will be sold on the premises of said Starnes, the taker up, 2½ miles from Atlanta, on Mayson and Turner's Ferry Road, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1875.

JNO. T. COOPER,
jan28—d1t Clerk C. O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10, $50, $100, $200 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control. Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for Stocks solicited. A. WALDRON, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. [jan28-d3m

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines."—*Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*

"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"There is not a dull page between its covers."—*N. Y. Times.*

"A model periodical."—*Phila. Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

THE GALAXY

For 1875.

IT IS THE

Best American Magazine.

No family can afford to do without it. It gives more good and attractive reading matter for the money than any other periodical or book published in the country.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards, LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, Just Begun. Also a Story by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, A NORSEMAN'S PILGRIMAGE, to continue several months.

In the next number will be commenced Justin McCarthy's New Serial DEAR LADY DISDAIN, a Series of Articles by Prominent Southerners, on the CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR, not controversial, will soon be commenced.

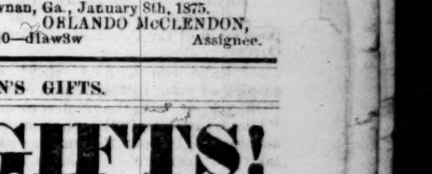
INTERESTING SKETCHES AND STORIES, in each number by such writers as Richard Grant White, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., Junius Henri Browne, Rose Terry, Richard Kimball, and all the staff of Brilliant Writers which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. The Scientific Miscellany, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine.

Why not not give $4 00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?

Subscribe at once. Send for our full Prospetus. WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE. It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazaar," or "Appleton's Weekly," for $7 50.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
jan28—dtf NEW YORK.

Cincinnati



FOUNDRY,

Manufacture both Type and Printing Machinery, as well as deal in the manufactures of other similar establishments. Do not buy an outfit until you send for specimens, estimates and terms to

CHAS. WELLS, TREAS'R.
CINCINNATI TYPE-FOUNDRY,
201 Vine St., Cincinnati, O

In Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia, The undersigned hereby gives not of his appointment as assignee of David Thornton, of Bowdon P. O., in the cou of Carroll and State of Georgia, within district, who has been adjudged a bankr upon his own petition by the District C of said district.

Newnan, Ga., January 8th, 1875.

ORLANDO McCLENDON,
jan10—d1aw3w Assignee.

THE CONSTITUTION'S GIFTS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!

A GRAND CONCERT

NO FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

NO SCALING, NO CHANGE---JANUARY 30, 1875.

The country is on the eve of a great presidential campaign, and every body should take one great City paper. Besides the political news, it furnishes the latest *Telegraphic, Commercial, Agricultural,* and *General Intelligence,* embracing all the *current news* of the day. Such a paper is the

Atlanta Constitution,

Published at the Capital of Georgia, and the terminus of the Richmond Air-line, Georgia, A. & West Point, Central, and State (W. & Atlantic) Rail Roads. It contains also serial and short original *Stories,* Poetry, and Miscellaneous and Humorous reading.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is admitted to be one of the great dailies of the land; and the MAMMOTH WEEKLY, of forty-eight columns, is the great Family Journal of the South.

In order to carry out our original design of getting all our subscribers paid in advance upon our books, we offer the following splendid list of presents to be awarded Jan, 30th 1875. We have no concealment in this matter. Notwithstanding the heavy amount given to our subscribers, we actually *save* in the end by the decrease of percentage to gents, and of losses of subscription accounts.

$5,000.00.

One Cash Gift, in gold	$1,000
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	500
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	250
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	100
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	50
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	50
One Cash Gift, in Greenbacks	0
Ona Magnificent Piano, Chickering's Square Grand	1,000
One Splendid Piano, worth	600
One Splendid Gold Watch, worth	100
One Splendid Silver Watch, worth	50
One Magnificent Oil Painting, 36x40, heavy gilt frame, "Scene on the Etowah," worth	100
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	75
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	60
Three Fine Sewing Machines, worth each	50
One Fine Sewing Machine, worth	40
One Lamb's Splendid Knitting Machine	75
One Wagon or Buggy, worth	150
Three China Setts, worth	50
Fine Framed Engravings of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, and other Chieftains, complete setts of the Works of Bulwer, Dickens and other authors, volumes of Burns, Byron, Milton, Shakespeare, and other Poets, Worcester and Webster's unabridged Dictionaries, and other books and presents, several hundred or more, for *the smallest of which, in value,* we will allow *one year's subscription,* to the weekly if preferred, thus guaranteeing the smallest present to be worth $2.	
In addition, one fine Durham Bull, valued at	500

All amounting, in value, to $5,000, or upwards.

All our subscribers, both daily and weekly, participate in the distribution, *paying nothing for the privilege,* as the regular subscription price *only* is paid.

TERMS:

Daily Constitution per annum	$10 00
" " six months	5 00
Weekly Constitution per annum	2 00

To each daily subscriber sending us *ten* dollars before the distribution, we shall send a receipt and a *registered card,* entitling him to one year's subscription and such present as may be awarded him; or for five dollars we will send a receipt and registered card entitling to 6 months subscription, and *one-half* of any *cash present* awarded to his number.

A club of *five* weekly subscribers sending $10 will receive *one registered card, entitling* to such one of the above presents as may be awarded to it; a receipt for one year's subcription will also be sent to each member of the club. Or, any one wishing to subscribe singly for the Weekly may remit $10, for which we will forward receipt for 5 years and registered card, entitling to any present awarded to his number. Or, for $5 we will forward receipt for 2½ year's subscription, with card entitling to *one-half* of any *cash present* awarded.

☞ Our first Distribution gave universal satisfaction. To a gentleman in Gainesville, Ga, was awarded a $500 piano, and a club of weekly subscribers obtained *twelve hundred and fifty dollars in gold,* which was paid to Mr George Eberhart, of Paoli, Madison county, in the presence of Col. Hammock, then Mayor of Atlanta, to whom, and the present Mayor, Col. S. B. Spencer, we are permitted to refer all not knowing us.

☞ All presents deliverable at the CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

☞ Old subscribers must pay *all arrearages.*

☞ The distribution will be by lot, *in public,* superintended by Commissioners.

Get up Clubs for the Weekly at once. It is an easy matter to get up a club of subscribers for such a journal as the Constitution.

☞ *Remember, this is our last distribution*—your last chance.

☞ A special list of premiums to Agents, besides other inducements. Address Call at the Office and subscribe

A GRAND CONCERT!

given in connection, to which subscribers holding cards will be ad-
m.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

The savag... I destroyed,
I smote them hip and thigh;
Slaughtering their braves, e'en their squaws,
Nor passed papooses by.

I waded deep in blood that day—
Knee deep or not an inch;
The Piegans have not troubled us
Since I put on the pinch.

They fell, the babies, squaws and braves,
Like grass before the scythe;
I heard them yell, the braves who fell,
And saw their women writhe

In agony, when sabre stroke
Or bullet cut them down;
And when that gallant work was o'er,
I hurried back to town.

A record writ with savage blood
Was made by me that day;
Was made by gallant Piegan Phil,
Whose arm is strong to slay.

But what, I ask, were Piegans red
To such as live down here?
The Crescent City citizens,
Banditti all, most clear!

My liege, Ulysses, bold and true,
Declares them one and all
Banditti—that's the name for them;
Declare! I'll see them fall!

Yes, I, my liege, of warlike fame,
The gallant Piegan Phil,
Say but the word, I'll do the deed,
I'll try, condemn and kill!

Speak out, speak out, my noble liege,
I'll push things, you depend;
My military courts shall work,
And many shall ascend.

Up to the glorious gallows high,
Where bandits all should swing,
As warnings dread to all that dare
Buck against your ring!

I'll hang them all, if need there be,
Nor age nor sex will spare!
I'll raze their city to the ground,
And set the waters there!

Bold Belknap says: "We all of us
Are with you, Piegan Phil;"
Good words, but yet I wait for yours,
That leave me free to kill.

"Banditti," cry the word aloud,
To Phil of Piegan fame;
Aye, speak it loud and speak it clear,
And watch my little game.

BREVITIES.

—It is better to be alone in the world than to bring up a boy to play on the accordeon.

—Anna Eliza says that thirteen of Brigham's daughters sat in the front seats and made faces at her the first time she lectured.

—On the last day of December the constructor of the Paris opera house handed the keys over to the lessee. There were of these keys 9,742.

—It cost last year in New York three millions and three quarters to educate one hundred and eight thousand children, an average of $35 a head.

—A Rochester flirt had an offer of marriage the other evening, and rushing to the hall she called upstairs: "Mother! am I engaged to anybody now?"

—Theatre parties are becoming a feature at Daly's theatre. A party from the Windsor Hotel occupied four proscenium boxes. Swelldon wants to see how it looks reflected. We hope it likes the portrait.

—The Marquis of Ripon, previous to his conversion to Roman Catholicism, had begun the building of a large church for the Church of England. He has had the edifice finished, and has presented it to the communion he first intended it for.

—The sapphire ring thrown out of the window at Richmond by Lady Scroop to Robetr Cary, and used as a token of Elizabeth's death to James VI., now forms the centre of a diamond star in the possession of the Countess of Cork and Orrery.

—"Make you a coat, sir?" said a suspicious tailor to a suspected customer. "Oh, yes, sir, with the greatest pleasure." "There, just stand in that position, please, and look right upon that notice while I take your measure. Customer reads the notice: "Terms cash."

—Mrs. Lovit, of Springfield, has forced her husband and three grown up sons to take board at a neighbor's, as she finds it impossible to spare time for housework while the Tilton-Beecher trial is going on. She is a slow reader, and it is only by beginning at daylight that she is enabled to keep up with the evidence.

—Browsy Bunker of Carmel loafed around all day trying to get the highest bid for his vote. He wanted three dollars; but just as they were about to compromise on two dollars and a half, the sun went down and the inspector declared the polls closed. All he remarked was, "Great Cæsar! is it possible I'm not in time to vote for the constitutional amendment prohibiting bribery at elections."

—In a recent sermon, Talmage said: A statician has estimated that there are in New York and Brooklyn 4,500 women who expend annuall $2,000 each in dress. It is no rare thing when the wedding march sounds to see dragging through the aisles a bridal dress that has cost $1,000 or $1,500. Things have come to such a pass when we cry over sin we wipe the tears away with a $150 handkerchief.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton firm; sales 2,264 bales; uplands 15¼; Orleans 15⅝.

Futures opened quiet and steady; February 15 3-16a15¼; March 15½a15 17-32; April 15 13-16a15 27-32; May 16⅛a16 5-32; June 16 7-16a16 15-32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn unchanged. Pork firm; mess $19 50. Lard heavy; steam 13⅞. Naval stores quiet. Freights firm.

Stocks active. Money 2½. Gold 12⅞. Exchange—long $4 87; short $4 90. Governments active. State bonds active and strong.

LIVERPOOL, January 27, noon.—Cotton firmer; uplands 7⅝; Orleans 7⅞; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive 1-16 dearer; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December 7 11-16; do. do. shipped in January or February 7¾; do. do. shipped in February or March 7 13-16; sales to-day include 9,000 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in January or February 7 11-16; do. nothing below low middlings deliverable in March or April 7¾; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in December 7⅞. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, January 27.—Street rate ⅜ below bank rate.

PARIS, January 27.—Rentes 62f 45c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 10; selling at $1 11. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 88a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s 80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 65a68; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 60a65; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 50a55. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—8c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—3a4½c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ⅛s 3a4c; peaches unpealed ½s 4a5; peaches peeled 10 a 12c; apples pealed 4a5c.
Butter—20a22.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Rags—3½a3c.
Feathers—55a75.
Eggs—We quote at 18a20.
Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—$1 02a1 05.
Meal—$1 00.
Grits—$6 25.
Buckwheat—$10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 40a$1 50; amber $1 40a 1 50; red $1 30a1 40.
Oats—mixed 80; white 85a90; black 90.
Cow Peas—$1 25.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a1 35.
Flour—fancy $7 75; extra family $7 00a 7 75; family $6 50a6 75; extra $6a6 25; superfine $5 50.
Bacon—clear rib sides 11; clear sides 11½; plain hams 14a16.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11; long clear sides 11½; clear sides 11¾; shoulders 8a8½; hams 12.
Lard—tierces 15a15½; cans 16a16½.
Hams—sugar-cured, 14.
Bagging—gunny 12; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2¼ lb. 12¾; 2½ lb.13; 2¾ lb. 13½; Borneo 14½.
Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 17; alspice 20 Nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.

...$7 75; ... bbls $6 00; ... bbls, full weight, $11 00; ...s, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—28a35.

Sugar—crushed 12½; powdered 12½; granulated 12½; A 11½; extra C 11; white extra C 11¼; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9½a11½ do. prime 10a10½; fair 8½.

Coffee—Rio 22½a24; LaGuira 26; Java 38.

Molasses—bbls. 45; tierces 42; hhds 41.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70 a75.

Soap—5½a10½; poor man's $3 25.

Starch—6¼.

Rice—bbls. 8½; tierces 8½.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; gingerbread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 3 75; fancy 18a35.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a 4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $2 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.

Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.

Cheese—State dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $4 50; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a$5.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3½a4½.

Lemons—per box $8a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12½.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English pelb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25 old 17½.

Dates—In 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; bail boxes per doz $3 00.

Lime—40a50; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$3a$3 50.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a20.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—20d, 12d, 10d, $3 00. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 25; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. to 4 in. flat, and ⅝ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3¼ to 3½ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a5c; less than carload 3¾a5½c.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 8½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 1a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45 imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra 8 ——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch ; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 47½a50, medium, 11-in old 55a50; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in old 75a80; bright navys 55a65; dark qrs. 50 ; 4-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case ; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case ; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 35.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 00; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 57; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoctida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11. 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14½c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6½; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c: Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 20a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 12½; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ⅞ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 12½. Holmesville 8. Rosebud 12. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

EDUCATIONAL.

DECATUR
Male and Female High School.

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	3 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month.

For circular address Principal.

T. A. MURRAY, A. M., Principal.

dec27—dtf

Monroe Female College,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE NEXT SESSION begins Wednesday, January 27th, 1875.

FACULTY—Richard T. Asbury, President, Shaler G. Hillyer, D.D., Prof. Herman Bechter, Miss Agnes McIntosh, Mrs. Mattie A. Turner, Miss Kate E. Milledge.

MATRON—Mrs. Chattie C. Morrall.

The departments of Science, Literature, Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied with competent and efficient instructors. Vocal Music and Elementary Drawing are taught free of charge.

At moderate rates the institution renews the tender of its services to those who would secure for their daughters the advantages of a substantial and accomplished education.

For further particulars apply to R. T. ASBURY, or S. G. HILLYER.

jan12—deod1m

GAINESVILLE COLLEGE,

SPRING TERM begins January 11th, 1875, and closes July 23d.

Board in excellent families, $12 per month. Tuition from $2 to $5 per month. Music $5. Painting and Drawing, each $5. Incidental fee, $1 per term.

FACULTY.

GEO. C. LOONEY, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Sciences.

REV. T. P. CLEVELAND, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

Mrs. C. D. CRAWLEY, } Assistants in Miss S. S. CANDLER, } Languages, Mathematics and English Branches.

H. S. BRADLEY, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

CHARLES GUTTENBERRER, Professor of Music.

Capt. SAM. K. FORSYTH, Professor of Painting and Drawing.

............Professor Modern Languages.

We solicit young gentlemen and ladies to try our School. If they be dissatisfied after a month's trial, they may withdraw free of charge for tuition.

Applicants not admitted unless they can produce approved recommendations or give other satisfactory evidence of industrious habits and good, moral character.

For particulars, address G. C. LOONEY, or any of the above named Faculty. Gainesville, Ga. dec30—d&w1m

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, LaGrange, Ga.

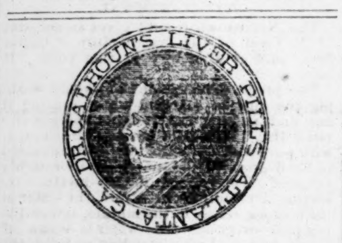
A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees.

jan8—dsun&wd&w2m

THE SPRING TERM OF MY PRIVATE School, at West End, will commence on the 18th instant. My place of teaching is a large and commodious room in my dwelling, comfortable in winter, and well ventilated and delightful in summer. The location is high and healthy, with extended grounds attached for physical recreation. I now have associated with me Prof. Chas. F. Gailmard, a native of France, an experienced and successful teacher of the French language. Pupils placed with me can, in addition to a thorough preparation for college, receive instruction in French, and in a manner as to acquire a thoroughly pure accent. I have wrought faithfully for upwards of five years to establish this school, and this being the 11th term, is a guaranty of its permanent success. I desire four or five more boys as boarders.

jan13—d1w MARK JOHNSTON.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.



DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS, Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.

Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14—dtf

OPIUM
Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merit. Send for my quarter magazine (it costs you nothing) containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the *first, original, and only sure cure for opium eating.*

DR. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.

B. M. WOOLLEY, Sole Agent Southern States, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ All first orders from the South for Medicine should be forwarded through him. Office in Park Medical Institute, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan24—deod&wtf

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.

☞ Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases" which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.

jan 22—d&w1m

ALL DISDEASES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, of children and adults, males and females, prescribed for by Dr. W. T. PARK, at his Medical Institute and Dispensary, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, up-stairs, entrance on south Broad. Purest, best, most concentrated and palatable medicines always on hand, prepared by Dr. Park himself, for his patients only. The indigent poor of the city prescribed for gratuitously, they paying for the medicine only. Medical advice and medicine specially adapted to each case, forwarded to any one who can be reached by express or mail, (express preferred) on reception of full history of case, present state of health, condition of bowels, etc., and five dollars. Address all communications and send all money to Dr. W. T. PARK, P. O., Box No. 158, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan24—d1awsun3m&w3m

NOTICE.
Stockholders' Meeting!

The annual meeting of the

Atlanta Cotton Factory Comp'y.

will be held at the Mechanic's Institute Hall (over Chamber of Commerce, opposite Kimball House) SATURDAY NIGHT, February 27, at half-past seven o'clock, for the election of nine Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the President,

E. E. RAWSON, President.

A. MURPHY, Secretary. jan26—dtd

To Printers.

WE have been appointed agents GODFREY'S ROLLER GUM. We will furnish Rollers made, or the Gum in any quantity. Address

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

dec24—dtf

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDERS.

EST'D 1858
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD.—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuit and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, etc.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes, Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powde
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and river, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK

sep5—d&wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, LAGRANGE, GA. This Institution, with a corps of eight first-class teachers, opens the Spring term the last Wednesday in January. The principal of the Music Department is a graduate of Leipsic, and has no superior. The Professor of Modern Languages *speaks French and German fluently.* The Art Department is first-class. Ten premiums for excellence in music and painting have been award pupils of this college at the State Fair within the last four years. Board, with washing, lights and fuel per annum, $155. Tuition, $60. Send for catalogue. I. F. COX, President.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY
HIGH SCHOOL.
AMHERST, C. H.......VIRGINIA.

H. H. STRODE, (Math. Medalist, U. Va.) Principal, and Instructor in Mathematics, Engineering and Natural Science. H. B. BROCK, (B. Lit., U. Va., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, U. Va.,) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools of the State. New term commences Feb. 1st, 1875. Charge $150 for board and tuition. Reference—Faculty of Univ. of Va. Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

TEAS—The cheapest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

The Cheapest in the South
IS THE
GEORGIA NURSERY.
W. K. NELSON, Proprietor.

Three-year old Apple Trees	$12 per 100
One-year-old Peach Trees	$12 per 100

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Trees sent per express and collect on delivery. Address W. K. NELSON, Augusta, Ga.

500 PIANOS and ORGANS

NEW AND SECOND-HAND, OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THESE HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, and CONCERTO ORGANS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. A large DISCOUNT to TEACHERS, MINISTERS, CHURCHES, LODGES, SCHOOLS, etc.

ANOTHER
OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS, WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS, IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, TO THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each,	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each,	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each,	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each,	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each,	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each,	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each,	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each,	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each,	59,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each,	950,000

Whole Tickets $50, Halves $25. Tenth or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address

THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

FELT CARPETING 35 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of Plaster. FELT ROOFING & SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

COTTON PLANTATIONS
FOR SALE CHEAP
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS

Six of the finest Cotton Plantations, all with Dwellings, Out-houses, Screws, &c., within one to five miles of the city of Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia. They contain 750 acres, 1200 acres, 100 acres, 1250 acres, 1500 acres and 5000 acres, and must be sold by the first of January to close the estate. WHITELY & DONALSON, Lawyers, Bainbridge, Ga.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator

has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick-headache, &c. Shun Imitations.

Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me. jan7—d&wtf

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MRS. WILLIS MORRIS and MRS. JOHN LIGON have removed their business from Barnesville and Indian Springs,

TO ATLANTA,

28½ Whitehall street, up-stairs, and with an ample stock of goods, just from market, will carry on the business of

Millinery and Dressmaking

The ladies are invited to call, and a liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited. jan7—d1w

RAILROADS.

TO TO
TEXAS
VIA THE
Lone Star Route!
International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS
The Shortest Quickest and Best
ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco,	Bremond,
Hearne,	Rockdale,
Houston,	Galveston,
Hempstead;	Brenham,
Columbia,	Austin,

San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western& Southern
TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

jan8—w1y-n-r-m

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE
VIA
Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintenden

A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.

jan24—tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874,

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrolton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrolton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	
RETURNING.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrolton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt., S. G. and N. A. R. R.

G. J. FOREACRE, Supt, C. R. R. (A. D.)

dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R.
MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

SPRING TRADE, 1875.

McBride & Co. Silver Platedware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, Fine Table Cuttery, Show Cases at Wholesale. To Mechants, Hotel & Saloon Keepers, Avoid Insurance and Delay. Buy what you want. Each article its own merit. Largest in the South at McBride & Co.'s.

jan23— dec8—dwd&wtf

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—deodly

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PLEASANT rooms, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. oct27-dtf

PACIFIC GUANO.

ADAIR & BROTHERS.
PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY!
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000!
Soluble Pacific Guano,
AND
COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,
For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO is now so well known for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor as not to require especial commendation from us. Its use, for Ten Years past, has established its character for Reliable Excellence. The large, Fixed Capital invested by the Company in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of Guano.

CASH PRICES:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 38 00

TIME PRICES:

Without Interest, and option of paying in Liverpool Middling Cotton, delivered at nearest Railroad Depot, at Fifteen Cents per pound:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $60 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 45 00

☞ Orders received and information furnished on application to us or our agents at various Local Markets.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, PACIFIC GUANO, Atlanta, Ga.

jan3—d3m

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime
FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for composting will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents.

dec10—d3mo

CHESAPEAKE GUANO.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO

The general testimony of our patrons who have bought and used the Chesapeake Guano the past season is

VERY FAVORABLE,

and its reputation as a first-class Fertilizer has been fully sustained. We will be able, in a few days to supply the demand, with a fresh article, in fine condition, and will guarantee the composition and quality the same as heretofore sold by us.

The Best Evidence

we have to offer of its merits is the test in the soil made by the long list of certificates we have for distribution of those who have used it the past season, as well as for several years past. Please send in your orders to us or our various Local Agents in Middle and North Georgia.

For terms, circulars, &c., please apply to us, or our agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

jan14—d3m

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We are now receiving a supply of Patapsco Guano, in fine condition, and take pleasure in saying that it is one of the best Fertilizers sold in this or any other market, and that it has given universal satisfaction the past season. We have sold this Guano for five or six years, and have been able to collect nearly every dollar, notwithstanding the low price of cotton and hard times, which is sufficient guarantee of its value as a Fertilizer. It is fully up to the standard and will remain so as long as the Patapsco Guano Company offer it for sale. They have also supplied us with their

GRANGE MIXTURE,

for composting with Cotton Seed—at a very low price—which no doubt will take well here, as it has in other sections where it was sold last season.

For circulars and instructions please apply to us or our local agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Atlanta, Ga.

jan14—d3m

ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Zell's Ammoniated Bone
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

We again offer to the Planters of Georgia the above celebrated Fertilizer, which comes into the market this season fresh and in good order, and guaranteed to be the same in composition and quality as heretofore sold. As an evidence of the

Superior Merit and Intrinsic Value

of this Super-Phosphate, we would refer to those who have used it in this section for the past five or six years, as well as the increased demand it has attained from year to year. The general report fully sustains its reputation. Terms same as last year, with the option to the planter to pay first November next, in middling cotton at 15 cents per pound. Please apply to our various local agents for circulars of testimonials, or to us.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

jan14—d3m

WESTERN PRODUCE.

In addition to the above Standard well-known Fertilizers, we offer to the trade

WESTERN PRODUCE!

(BY WHOLESALE) SUCH AS

Corn, Seed Oats, Hay, Flour,
MEAL, BULK MEATS, LARD, AND
PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

Dealers will consult their own interest by calling on us, or sending their orders.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots

Respectfully, ADAIR & BROTHERS.

jan14—d3m

MILITARY GOODS, &c.

MILITARY GOODS!
HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,
SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.

☞ Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.

HORTSMANN, BROS, & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

aug28—d6mo

COOKING STOVES, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c.

1100 COOKING STOVES
850 HEATING STOVES!
Must be Sold!
—BY—
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH
NO. 12 MARIETTA STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—DEALERS IN—
Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Ranges, Furnaces, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, Tinners' Trimmings Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., &c. We call the particular attention of Housekeepers to a few of our LEADING COOK STOVES that are not excelled in the State, on account of their SUPERIOR BAKING QUALITIES.

The Improved "Columbia Cook,
"Acorn Cook," "Carroll, Cook,"
"Cottage Cook," "Excelsior Cook
"Sentinel," "Capitol,"
"Farmers' Premium," "Fearless," "O. K

WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER PATTERNS.

Steam and Gas Fitters, Steam Pipes, Steam Gauges
STEAM WHISTLES, &c., &c.

We are also Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

Contractors for Steam Heating, Tin Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window and Door Caps, Manufacturers of

Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe

☞ AGENTS FOR KNOWLS' STEAM PUMP.

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

oct22—dtf

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL

HARDWARE
Wholesale and Retail.
McNAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,
86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,
AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE
HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S CELEBRATED
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.

oct18-dtf

PREMIUM FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR!
TO THE PUBLIC.

IN again calling attention to our popular grades of flours, we will attempt no further elaboration of their merits, except to say, that no flour in the wide world can surpass our FFF in purity of stock and richness of sample; and that the world can't produce a more substantial or nutritive flour than our FF.

The Family is good for the price, but, necessarily limited in quantity; being made only when we make the FFF.

We can readily fill orders for FFF and FF; but in selling Family, we are compelled to limit the orders to supply on hand.

Orders for the three grades in equal quantity can be filled at short notice, or for FFF and Family in nearly equal quantities. Orders can generally be supplied promptly.

STEWART AUSTIN & CO., ATLANTA GA.

Corner Marietta and Simpson Sts.

nov24—3eodtf

POSTPONED

U S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of mortgage fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

LAWRENCE MYERS VERSUS THEODORE MARSHALL, GEORGE S. MARSHALL and WILLIAM HOWE.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendants, all that square of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, known as lot number fifty-one (51) containing six acres, more or less, the said property being described in said Mortgage fi. fa., and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 2, 1874.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH, United States Marshal.

jan5-d1aw5w

NATIONAL HOTEL.

REPORTS having been circulated to the effect that Mr. J. E. OWENS had sold his proprietary interest in the National Hotel, we wish to inform the public generally, that he is still the proprietor of the National Hotel, at Atlanta, Georgia, and friends to remain

VIRGINIA
BUFFALO SPRINGS.

AMONG the most remarkable cures upon record, whether by medicine or mineral water, are some made by these waters in diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in DYSPEPSIA, in DISEASES PECULIAR to WOMEN, more especially in Leucorrhea, they have accomplished the most gratifying results in GOUT and RHEUMATISM when dependent upon uric acid in the blood. In CHRONIC GONORRHEA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, Gleet, and all KINDRED diseases, they are regarded by all medical men conversant with their effects as decidedly superior to any remedy in the range of medicine or any other waters of the country.

They are put up in cases containing one dozen Half Gallon Bottles, delivered at the Scottsburg Depot of the Richmond and Air-Line Railroad, at $5 per case.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg county, Va.

de 21—d1aw

C. BOHNEFELD,
Funeral Undertaker.

No. 1 DeGive's Opera House,

Atlanta..........Georgia.

IN connection with the above business I have associated myself Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist, who is prepared to furnish all orders for FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE Busts of deceased persons, in Plaster Paris or Marble.

Mr. Gerber will carve the original